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Irving Admits Wife Had Swiss Account Listed 'H.R. Hughes'

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Clifford Irving was named by the New York County district attorney's office today as the mysterious Helga R. Hughes who opened then virtually emptied a Swiss bank account of \$850,000 intended for Howard R. Hughes in connection with his purported autobiography.

David Worgan, executive assistant to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, said "Irving told us that his wife opened the account and withdrew the bulk of the money and deposited it in another Swiss bank and it is still intact."

Charles M. Irving, through his new lawyer, Maurice Nessen, admitted that his wife had used the name "H. R. Hughes" to open the Swiss account. This was after he had been questioned for three hours by Leonard Newman, an assistant district attorney in the grand bureau.

"Mr. Irving told me," Mr. Nessen said to reporters, "that 'My wife, voluntarily told Swiss authorities about opening the account in the name of H. R. Hughes,' and he came here today to tell Assistant District Attorney Newman the same thing."

As Mr. Nessen spoke, Mr. Irving stood beside him and nodded affirmatively.

Asked why Mrs. Irving had opened the Swiss bank account, the lawyer replied: "I can't say at this time. I just came to the case yesterday."

The lawyer also said he could not say whether Mrs. Irving had cashed the checks paid by McGraw-Hill for the autobiography that Mr. Irving has insisted was dictated to him by the missing industrialist.

authorities have said that a "Helga R. Hughes" withdrew the money from the account.

Mr. Nessen said Mr. Irving was willing to go before a grand jury and waive immunity. Asked when this might be, Mr. Nessen said:

"That will have to be worked out."

Mr. Irving was asked if he still believed his book is authentic. He turned to the questioner, smiled broadly and nodded. He did not speak.

Earlier today, federal and New York County grand juries served subpoenas on Mr. Irving to appear for questioning concerning the case and the three publishers' checks.

The subpoenas were made public by Martin S. Ackerman, who said he was withdrawing as Mr. Irving's counsel because Mr. Irving's "best interest would be better served by someone familiar with such proceedings."

In another legal development it was disclosed yesterday that the U. S. Postal Service was investigating the Hughes case, apparently to determine whether the mails had been used to send the checks made out in the name of H. R. Hughes to the Zurich bank.

McGraw-Hill says it gave checks to Mr. Irving to pass on to Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Irving has said that he worked closely with Mr. Hughes in preparing the book, that he personally gave two of the checks to a person known to him as Mr. Hughes and that Mr. Hughes had acknowledged receiving a third check that Mr. Irving said he gave to an associate of his.

Affidavits signed by Mr. Hughes have stated that he never met Mr. Irving, never authorized the publication of an autobiography and never received any money from McGraw-Hill.

After Mr. Irving's admission today, the president of McGraw-Hill issued a statement saying that the firm was stunned. The publisher, Harold W. McGraw, added that the events leave "unresolved the source of the information in the manuscript."



Clifford Irving



Mrs. Clifford Irving

New U.S. Drug Office Is Created Order by Nixon Aimed at Pushers

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—President Nixon launched a new campaign against drug abuse today to fight what he called "the most despicable" of criminals—the drug pusher.

He said he was instituting "a major new program to drive drug traffickers and drug pushers out of the streets of America."

To carry out the program, which he promised in his State of the Union address, he established a new Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement in the Justice Department and named Myles J. Ambrose, for the last three years commissioner of customs, to head it.

The new office will "marshal a wide range of government resources... in a concentrated assault on the street-level heroin pusher," the President said.

It will use special federal grand juries to gather information on drug traffickers and pool the intelligence obtained for use by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Mr. Ambrose said at a White House press conference following the President's announcement that "we hope to disrupt the drug traffic, prosecute peddlers and develop intelligence so we can work on more significant traffickers."

His campaign will be directed at the peddlers in major cities, including Washington, and he will have between 150 and 200 lawyers to help him. Mr. Ambrose will be a special assistant attorney general and special consultant to the President on drug abuse law enforcement.

Corruption a Factor.

Asked if police corruption was a problem in his campaign, he said it was a factor in some areas and he would prosecute policemen he found to be involved in any way in drug trafficking.

Before the announcement, the President conferred with Mr. Ambrose, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul A. Volcker, and Dr. Jerome Jaffe, head of the administration's special action office on drug abuse prevention.

Speaking informally to news-

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ROUND TWO—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff arriving for more talks in Rome with British representatives.

Mintoff Sees Italians

Malta Bases Talks Resumed In Rome With Some Progress

ROME, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The talks on military bases in Malta resumed today and made some progress, but reached no agreement.

The negotiations, which started here two weeks ago, will continue tomorrow. There was some hope tonight that a preliminary accord might be initiated soon.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta, British Defense Minister Lord Carrington and officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization conferred for six hours today in the Villa Madama, an Italian government guest house on Rome's northern outskirts.

The ranking NATO representative at today's session was Deputy Secretary-General Paolo Pansa Cedronio, of Italy. Italy's Foreign Minister Aldo Moro also took part in some phases of the talks.

Mr. Mintoff told newsmen tonight that "much work" had been done today and that "some problems which last week seemed very big have been resolved." The Maltese premier and Lord Carrington met here Wednesday and Thursday last week.

Speaking to reporters, the British defense minister insisted tonight that major issues concerning the Malta bases were still controversial. These were believed to include Mr. Mintoff's demand for a sizable down payment by Britain and NATO, in addition to the annual rental for use of the military facilities on the island.

The agreement that is being sought would also have to establish the number of Maltese civilians who would be permanently employed by the British services, map the real estate on the island that British and allied forces could use and regulate accessibility of the bases to forces other than Britain's.

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Until now the pattern of Hanoi and its allies has been to dismiss

Saigon Defenses Pierced As Fight Goes On 7 Hours

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Fighting broke out inside the defense perimeter of Saigon today and Korean troops found a huge cache of shells, apparently stockpiled for an offensive during the Tet lunar festival next month.

The South Vietnamese armed forces radio said two battalions of government Rangers engaged Viet Cong troops six miles northwest of Saigon and killed 23 in seven hours of sporadic fighting.

It was the first time in several months that an engagement on this scale had broken out so near Saigon.

The radio said the Rangers captured eight machine guns and three anti-tank weapons during the fighting, which began at dawn and broke off in the early afternoon.

Thousands of government troops have been sweeping the approaches to Saigon to thwart any Viet Cong or North Vietnamese attempts to shell or attack the capital during the Tet new year festival in mid-February.

100,000 Shells

In the central coastal province of Binh Dinh, where the South Vietnamese military commander has predicted Viet Cong calls for popular uprisings like those during Tet 1968, South Korean troops today found 100,000 mortar shells, rockets and hand grenades hidden in three caves 23 miles inland from their headquarters at Qui Nhon Port.

The Tiger Division troops also found Communist documents which showed that the shells had been stockpiled there for use during the Tet holiday, according to a South Korean military spokesman.

The Korean said Tiger Division troops killed 23 Viet Cong south of Qui Nhon during the day.

The U.S. command today reported the 30th U.S. air strike at North Vietnam's air defense system this year.

It said that yesterday an F-105 Thunderbolt jet, which was escorted by two F-4 Phantom II fighters, was shot down by a North Vietnamese missile. The jet was hit by a missile at a ground missile site which had attempted to track the bombers on radar in preparation for a missile launching.

It was not known whether the site, about 40 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, was hit by the aircraft's missile.

The U.S. spokesman also reported increased anti-aircraft activity in South Vietnam last week. He said nine U.S. helicopters were destroyed in South Vietnam during the week—the heaviest weekly helicopter loss in more than four months.

Pravda Says Hanoi Studies Nixon Peace Plan Carefully

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP).—Pravda called President Nixon's peace plan "new" today and said it is being "attentively analyzed" by North Vietnamese leaders.

This was the essence of a report from Pravda's correspondent in Hanoi on the eight-point program revealed by the President Tuesday and publicly presented at the Paris talks yesterday.

Pravda correspondent A. Serbin sees every indication the President's program is being taken seriously. In juxtaposition with the Viet Cong's seven-point proposal of last July, Mr. Serbin mentioned the U.S. "counter-proposal."

Until now the pattern of Hanoi and its allies has been to dismiss

Those discussed are not rejected out of hand, though the least acceptable of the four was the proposal that a caretaker government organize new elections in Saigon.

"Outwardly these proposals could be seen as something new," Mr. Serbin said at one point, "but here, in the political circles of Hanoi, their real contents are being attentively analyzed, and note is being taken of what is hidden behind the new cover."

Diplomats who follow Vietnamese affairs closely felt Mr. Serbin indicates in this passage that since Hanoi is "attentively analyzing" the proposals, it has not rejected them.

The Pravda dispatch noted that Mr. Nixon offered to withdraw all U.S. forces within six months after a global agreement and proposed that prisoners be repatriated simultaneously with the troop pullout.

Red Demand

The report said these points do not reply to a Viet Cong demand for an unconditional U.S. withdrawal after a firm date has been named. The U.S. plan does not flatly reject the Viet Cong demand either, diplomats noted.

As for the cease-fire, Mr. Serbin said, "Hanoi in Hanoi it is regarded as a striving on the one hand to retain pro-American regimes in countries of Indochina and on the other hand to deprive the peoples of these countries of the opportunity to fight for their right of self-determination."

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Andrei Gromyko

Soviet Warns Japan, U.S. on China Policy

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko warned today that countries desiring friendly relations with both China and the Soviet Union must act without adversely affecting "the safety and interests" of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko was speaking at a news conference at Tokyo's luxurious new Otani Hotel at the conclusion of six days of what the Japanese press has called "smiling diplomacy" here. Immediately after the news conference, Mr. Gromyko left for Moscow.

His comments concerning China were made while answering a question about Japanese policy toward Peking. But it was obvious that his remarks were addressed also to Washington.

President Nixon's approach to Peking apparently so upset the power balance that Mr. Gromyko came suddenly to Tokyo for his first visit here since 1968. Tokyo has been trying to improve relations with Peking.

"The Soviet Union desires that other countries have friendly relations with China," Mr. Gromyko told Japanese newsmen. He added that "the Soviet Union itself had such a relationship with China once."

"However," he continued, "the relations between China and the Soviet Union have deteriorated not on the responsibility of my country but on the responsibility of China. The Soviet Union has no objection to Japan's policy toward the improvement in its relations with China."

"However, any nation that hopes to have friendly relations with the Soviet Union must carry out such a policy on the premise that it would not affect adversely the safety and interest of the Soviet Union."

Questioned about speculation that Moscow might display sympathy for Taiwan to counter Peking, Mr. Gromyko replied: "The Soviet Union's policy toward China remains unchanged. There will be no temporary departure from this policy."

Amid all these moves and countermoves, some foreign diplomats here thought the joint Soviet-Japanese communiqué issued last night was intended more as a thrust to keep China off

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Russia Accuses Chinese of Aiding Pakistan in War

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP).—China was accused today of having let Pakistan shuttle troops by air over Chinese territory during the Indian-Pakistan war last month. The Russian-language Mongolian newspaper Novosti Mongolii also said the Chinese "supplied the Pakistan military with machine guns, automatics, rifles and mortars."

Compromise On Atlantic Air Fare Hike

GENEVA, Jan. 28 (AP).—Dollar rates on North Atlantic routes will increase by 2 to 7 percent starting April 1 under an agreement reached today by member airlines of the International Air Transport Association to adjust for last month's monetary realignment.

The new compromise accord, described by a spokesman as "extremely complicated," solved a deadlock which developed earlier this month when most carriers agreed on a flat 7 percent hike but Air Canada insisted on a much smaller increase. IATA price accord must be unanimous.

A spokesman said the agreement provides for the percentage hike to decrease with the distance, meaning the price for a New York to Johannesburg flight would increase less than a London-New York ticket.

"In many cases these adjustments to the U.S. dollar levels... will not produce any major changes in the local selling prices in national currencies in the Europe, Middle East and Africa region," an IATA statement said.

Local Adjustments

"There may however be some upward or downward adjustments to the previously announced local selling prices in this region, depending on either revaluation or devaluation of local currencies against the U.S. dollar."

A source close to the conference said that for West German and Swiss national currencies, the result of the accord "may be a very small change," because their national currencies have registered substantial upward revaluations.

Exact fares were expected to be issued by airlines some time next week.

Colombo Ends First Round of Talks on Regime

ROME, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Premier Emilio Colombo completed the first round of political assessment today on his chances of forming a new government, but did not publicly report on his prospects.

None of the politicians he met today, for the most leaders of small blocs in Parliament, indicated Mr. Colombo was nearing success.

The tiny Monarchist party said it opposed the center-left formula as it now stands. Other politicians spoke even more vaguely about the situation and how they felt about it.

At Addis Ababa Meeting Africans Press UN Council For Militancy on Rhodesia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 28 (AP).—African heads of state, opening a United Nations Security Council debate, today urged militant action against racism and colonialism.

Emperor Haile Selassie, welcoming the 15-nation council for a week's session on African problems, suggested that the UN could suffer the fate of the defunct League of Nations if it did not live up to its Charter. He is the only head of state to have addressed both world bodies.

Mauritanian President Mokhtar Ould Daddah said that after 12 years, about 30 million Africans are still waiting for freedom and dignity.

He condemned British proposals for a settlement with its breakaway white-minority colony of Rhodesia, called for a UN fund to aid black guerrillas fighting in southern Africa and proposed that a Security Council committee take over immediate administration of the South-West African territory ruled by South Africa.

The meeting, the Security Council's first in Africa and its first outside New York in 20 years, was requested by the Organization of African Unity, representing 41 black independent nations, to debate African problems on African soil.

An African resolution on Rhodesia was expected to be presented to the council tomorrow.

Sir Colin Crowe, the British representative, said he did not expect non-African council members to offer any resolutions on Rhodesia until they had heard what the Africans had to say.

Britain has already vetoed the proposed settlement with Rhodesia.

Four young Africans in the public gallery interrupted the council's afternoon session briefly by holding up large signs reading "Shame Britain" and called for withdrawal of the Pearce Commission, now in Rhodesia to test public acceptance of the settlement proposals.

Abdurrahman Abby Farah, the Somali representative, called for removal of the sign. The Africans left and returned to the gallery later without them.

Zambian Foreign Minister Biliya Mudianga attacked British policy on Rhodesia as an "act of betrayal and sellout of a people." He said Britain had pursued a "deliberate policy of duplicity and appeasement in the colony since 1922."

He said the council should call on Britain to use military force against the white-minority regime in Salisbury and that UN sanctions against Rhodesia should be extended to South Africa and Portugal.

Anti-Tank Gun Seized

Eire Police Hold 7 IRA Men After Gun Battle on Border

By Bernard Weinraub

DUBLIN, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The Irish government, worried about the impact of yesterday's two-hour gun battle between British soldiers and the Irish Republican Army, moved today against several known members of the IRA.

By late this afternoon seven men were charged at a special court in Dublin, a border town, with illegal possession of arms, including an anti-tank gun. They were ordered held in jail in Dublin until a further court hearing next Wednesday.

The move by Prime Minister John Lynch was considered especially significant because the Irish government has rarely acted against the IRA, whose members move freely in the Irish Republic. Both Britain and Northern Ireland have urged Dublin to take action against the

U.S. Spacemen's Lofty Abstinence May End—With Wine on Skylab

HOUSTON, Jan. 28.—Getting "high" with a few ounces of wine a week?

It may be that way next year when the United States launches a floating space station called Skylab.

Astronaut Gerald P. Carr, who will command the last of 1972's three missions, a 56-day stay, on Skylab, said that the space agency is taking a "hard look" at the idea of one or two ounces of wine a week for each man on Skylab.

If there is wine aboard, it will break the nonalcoholic tradition of the U.S. space program, and it might enliven the men for the first time since astronaut John Young took a kosher corned beef sandwich on a flight.

Space food has improved but it can still become rather monotonous, even with fancy names like lobster Newburg and filet mignon.

Wine is being considered as a "creature comfort," astronaut Carr said, and there will be a few other such amenities aboard Skylab: a small dart board, some musical tapes and a few books. "The astronauts will be able to shower only once a week; they will stand long watches, carrying out complicated and tiring experiments, and they will see quite a bit of one another."

So maybe a little wine, 6 percent alcoholic or less, might help when they are dining at the end of a long day.

William Houston, a spokesman for the Wine Institute in New York City, suggested that the astronauts might take with them a quality red table wine such as Zinfandel. It is not ostentatious, but is a nice wine, Mr. Houston said, and it travels well.

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Premier Jack Lynch

The gun battle began when a British Army patrol investigated the hijacking and burning of two trucks. The soldiers came under heavy fire from a deserted house about 100 yards inside the Irish border.

Two-Hour Battle

In the exchanges, which lasted more than two hours, about 5,000 rounds of ammunition are believed to have been fired. There were no reports of serious injuries on either side, although both the British Army and the Provisional IRA claimed they scored direct hits.

Leading members of the Provisional IRA, including Anthony (Dutch) Doherty and Martin McEneaney, recent escapees from the Crumlin Road prison in Belfast, Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.

3d Policeman Killed in 2 Days

Another Ulster Slaying Puts Toll at 218; Bombings Go On

BELFAST, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Gunmen today killed another Northern Ireland policeman, the third slain in two days and the 218th person to die in Northern Ireland's violence since August, 1969.

Masked men with machine guns riddled Constable Raymond N. Carroll, 22, who was in civilian clothes, in a filling station on the edge of Belfast's Roman Catholic Ardoyne district. The policeman had brought his vehicle in for a motor tune-up before a road rally.

"He dropped the keys as he handed them over and was bending over to pick them up when the men burst in and told the staff to lie down," the station owner said. "Then they shot the man."

The gunmen drove off into the Ardoyne, known as a stronghold

of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

In addition to two policemen slain in Londonderry Thursday, gunmen earlier this week wounded a policeman and two reservists. Another policeman was kidnapped.

Vendetta on 'Turncoats'

Security officials have said that the IRA is waging a vendetta against Northern Ireland's police force, especially Catholic officers whom the IRA considers turncoats lacking of Ulster's Protestant-dominated government.

The killing today climaxed a third day of stepped-up shootings and bombings during which gunmen attacked British troops and blew up a hotel in a village on the Irish Republic border.

A bomb ripped the Melvin Hotel at Garrison in County Fer-

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Under Current Racial Laws

Rhodesia Black Leader Says Bloody Revolt Is Inevitable

SALISBURY, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—African nationalist leaders warned today that bloody revolution was inevitable here unless racial repression was lifted from Rhodesia's Africans, "the wounded, silent majority."

It might not come soon, Bishop Abel Muzorewa told leaders of the British Pearce Commission, but it was sure to come if Rhodesia continued to live under segregationist laws which repressed its 5,250,000 Africans.

The 47-year-old Methodist bishop spoke as leaders of his African National Council met the British Pearce Commission, to formally announce their outright rejection of the proposals Britain has negotiated to confer independence on Rhodesia under continuing white rule.

The two-hour meeting was part of the commission's study of black and white opinion about the Rhodesia settlement terms, rejected by some black Africans as unjust and as perpetuating white domination in Rhodesia.

Reef 'Republic' In the Swim Of Diplomacy

AUCKLAND, N.Z., Jan. 28 (AP).—The world's newest "republic" has been recognized by one of the tiniest nations on earth.

The Sultanate of Omani Ambo, on the island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago, has invited diplomatic and consular relations with the "Republic of Minerva," which had invited world recognition.

Three American men have proclaimed their republic on the two remote Minerva Reefs in the South Seas between Fiji and New Zealand. Their reefs are above water only during low tide, but claiming support by a U.S.-British ocean-life foundation, they say they have begun building up the reefs.

They say they will erect a sea city as a haven for persons who want to escape high taxes and societies hit by crime, riots and drug problems.

Nixon Establishes New Office In Drive on Drug Traffickers

(Continued from Page 1)

men, Mr. Nixon said the various federal agencies fighting drug abuse had done an excellent job, but he said "we still haven't solved" the problem.

As commissioner of customs, Mr. Ambrose demonstrated that he was able to lead a major fight against stopping drugs at the border, the President said. Now he will launch a new enforcement program inside the country, the President explained.

Mr. Ambrose said the heroin addiction problem had grown enormously in recent years, from an estimated 55,000 addicts in 1960 to between 250,000 and 500,000 addicts today.

Meanwhile, the nation's largest exporter of amphetamines has agreed to stop all exports of the stimulant after large quantities of them were smuggled back into the United States from Mexico, Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced yesterday.

He said the decision by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in which 39 persons have been arrested and about one million amphetamine tablets worth \$1.5 million in street prices seized.

In announcing nine days ago that it had cracked the case, the government accused Penwalt of trying an "end run" around drug laws by shipping the amphetamines to Mexico.

The bureau's deputy director, Andrew C. Tartaglino, said then that "I cannot conceive of anyone not knowing" that the drugs were making their way illegally into the United States. Mr. Mitchell's announcement presumably brings to an end any further legal action against Penwalt.

Calif. Dock Strikers Stop Trucks to Mexico

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 28 (AP).—Members of the U.S. Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, whose strike has killed 31 West Coast ports, today set up a picket line at the Mexican border crossing of San Ysidro.

About 60 pickets stopped trucks carrying cargo which had been getting through the southern end of their 2,000-mile strike line via the Mexican port of Ensenada.

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Allende Makes Six Changes, Keeps Toha in Chile Cabinet

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende today announced six changes in his 14-member cabinet, which will again include the controversial former Interior and Defense Minister Jose Toha.

Mr. Toha, 41, a member of Mr. Allende's Socialist party, was reappointed to the Defense Ministry from which he resigned last week, hours before the opposition-dominated Senate passed a censure motion against him for alleged violation of the constitution while he held the Interior portfolio.

A criminal court judge yesterday absolved Mr. Toha of the charges made in Congress that he allowed armed bands to roam the streets, tolerated arbitrary arrests and put pressure on the press.

The cabinet changes were the first in Mr. Allende's coalition since it came to power 14 months ago.

They followed the defeat of government candidates by the combined Christian Democrat and Nationalist opposition in two by-



FIRE—Montreal firemen rescuing workers from Canadian liquid gas building Thursday after explosion and fire forced them to higher floors to flee the smoke.

Russia's Focus on Missiles Noted U.S. Rejects Air Force's Bid For New Anti-Bomber Shield

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP).—The Nixon administration has come to the conclusion that spending vast sums of money to rebuild U.S. air defenses for protection against an aging and declining force of Soviet bombers is a losing proposition.

Despite a proposed 1972 increase in overall military spending, a number of high administration officials say privately that a longer-range decision has been made not to invest in an extensive new shield against bomber attack. The Air Force said, to a lesser extent, the Army has been pressing for a buildup of such defenses.

Behind the administration decision are these viewpoints:

- Acceptance of the logic expressed in the mid-1960s by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara that it was pointless to defend heavily against Moscow's relatively small fleet of 150 heavy bombers when it was impossible to defend against the thousands of Soviet missiles.
- An assessment that the Russians clearly are continuing to concentrate on long-range missiles and missile-carrying submarines—rather than long-range bombers.
- An assessment that the threat posed by the long-range Soviet bomber force continues to shrink and that a new medium-range Soviet bomber now being tested has "almost no capability against the United States."

"The Soviet bomber threat just isn't there," says one top official.

Another senior defense specialist says that the way the Russians train and the intensity of that training is another telling indication of the diminished role of their heavy-bomber force. "They are doing less training now. Their whole strategic aviation picture is shrinking."

The older squadrons of medium bombers are assigned to targets in Europe or China. In the view of these U.S. officials, "They are doing less training now. Their whole strategic aviation picture is shrinking."

The older squadrons of medium bombers are assigned to targets in Europe or China. In the view of these U.S. officials, "They are doing less training now. Their whole strategic aviation picture is shrinking."

U.S. Navy in Mediterranean Called Superior to Russians'

ROME, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The U.S. chief of naval operations, Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., said today the Sixth Fleet "is clearly superior to the Soviet fleet" in the Mediterranean. But he warned that the Soviet Union was making great efforts to increase its sea power.

Adm. Zumwalt also voiced the hope that the U.S. Navy would obtain a home port agreement with Greece, although he predicted "vociferous" opposition in Congress. He emphasized the Navy's "tremendous appreciation" of the hospitality it was enjoying in Spain.

Asked for an assessment of a possible reopening of the Suez Canal, Adm. Zumwalt said it would give a slight military advantage to the Soviet Union, but would "dampen animosities" in the Middle East and was therefore favored by the United States.

Negotiations on Malta. He declined to comment on the status of military bases in Malta because, he explained, negotiations on this problem were still going on. However, he remarked that it was the present policy of the Warsaw Pact powers "to pick up access to naval bases and airfield rights wherever they can in the world" to the disadvantage of NATO.

Adm. Zumwalt is visiting Italy for talks with this nation's naval authorities. "We didn't discuss to decrease naval strength," he said, urging Italy to increase its naval strength "as we are doing." He said that he was not going to Greece.

Answering many questions about the home port accord that is at present being negotiated between Athens and Washington, Adm. Zumwalt asserted that the proposed agreement did not mean a major change in Sixth Fleet operations.

The admiral said that it was part of present NATO strategy to have an aircraft carrier force permanently stationed in the eastern Mediterranean, and that Athens was a convenient place for American sailors' families to live.

"Live on Local Economy" The Navy had no intention of creating special facilities for these families, the admiral declared. Like diplomats, dependents of Sixth Fleet personnel would have

4 Killed, 13 Hurt In Montreal Fire; Arson Suspected

MONTREAL, Jan. 28 (AP).—At least four persons died and 13 were taken to a hospital yesterday when a fire swept through a 10-story office building in downtown Montreal at the rush hour. Police said arson was suspected.

Eleven office workers and two firemen were taken to hospitals. Others suffered from smoke inhalation, cuts and shock.

The cause of the fire in the Canadian Liquid Air Co. building was undetermined but arson was suspected.

"There have been 20 fires in the last 15 days in the area... always between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.," a police spokesman said.

Meanwhile, a small bomb exploded early today outside the building of the French-Canadian newspaper La Presse, the police said, but no injuries were reported.

La Presse suspended publication indefinitely Oct. 27 in a labor dispute. At the time it stopped operating, the newspaper was North America's largest French-language daily with a circulation of 226,000.

Westmoreland in Asia PHNOM PENH, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Gen. William Westmoreland, the U.S. Army chief of staff, left here today for Thailand after a surprise seven-hour visit for talks with Cambodian military and civilian leaders.

Tupamaros Free 10-Month Captive

MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Tupamaro guerrillas freed a wealthy Uruguayan industrialist, Ricardo Ferrer, last night after holding him prisoner for nearly 10 months, his family said today.

The police refused immediate comment and no details were given. Ferrer, 38, one of three Uruguayan kidnappers last year was released. Two remain captive.

A spokesman for his family said he was "in good health" and resting at his suburban home in the El Cero district. The family was notified by an anonymous phone call at 11 a.m. last night that Mr. Ferrer, the father of nine, had been freed.

Another Ulster Slaying Puts Toll at 218; Bombings Go On

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In Hollywood, outside Belfast, a bomb blast wrecked an armored personnel carrier inside one of Ulster's most heavily guarded British Army bases early today.

A Land Rover was damaged by the blast. Another bomb was found outside the officers' mess at the base, and was defused.

Gummen fired on British Army patrols in Belfast, near Belleek in County Fermanagh and in Londonderry but missed, an army spokesman said. Troops in the Bligh's Lane observation post on the edge of Londonderry's Catholic Bogside district fired back at a speeding car that raked the post with machine-gun fire. They riddled the car but missed the occupants, the spokesman said.

Pompidou in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—French President Georges Pompidou arrived here tonight from Port Lary, Chad, following a four-day official visit to Niger and Chad.

U.S. Report Warns of Red Orbital Arms

Says U.S. Space Bid Slows, Russians' Grows

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT).—A U.S. report on the Soviet space program disclosed yesterday that since 1967 the Russians have launched at least 18 spacecraft aimed at developing a satellite destroyer program and had deliberately blown up, at least seven orbital payloads in tests of the system.

The report also raises the possibility that the Soviet Union is testing components of "hardware" leading toward stationing of the nuclear deterrent force in orbit for a sustained period.

Prepared by experts on the Soviet space program working for the congressional research service, the 670-page study entitled "Soviet Space Program 1960-70," was made public by the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

Accelerating Program The report emphasizes that the Soviet space program has been accelerating while that of the United States has been slackening.

Last year, for example, the Soviet Union launched 33 payloads while the United States launched 31. There have been a total of about 600 Soviet launches.

To underscore the military nature of the Soviet program, the staff of the Senate committee noted that 59 of the Soviet launches last year were intended for military purposes.

These include photographs and electronic reconnaissance satellites, also known as "spies in the sky," that observe military targets and activities around the world and tune in on communications between U.S. military units.

Other military satellites are for communications and command control. Since 1966, according to the report, the Soviet Union has launched at least 10 spacecraft as tests of the so-called FOBS system. It puts a nuclear warhead into orbit, but brings it down to a target after less than one revolution of the earth.

U.S. military planners have not developed such a program in the belief that intercontinental ballistic missiles are more accurate and are better suited for defense purposes.

Vote for Peking At WHO Was U.S. 'Mistake'

GENEVA, Jan. 28 (AP).—Dr. Benjamin D. Blood, U.S. delegate at a Wednesday meeting of the World Health Organization, admitted today that he voted by mistake for the admission of China and exclusion of Taiwan. The vote was 15 to 4, with four abstentions, to seat Peking.

In a statement issued by the U.S. mission, Dr. Blood said he was "mistaken" in voting for the resolution, and added, "I had no intention to be inconsistent with my earlier stand," referring to his previous negative votes on two parts of the resolution.

He gave no reason for the mistake, which astonished delegates and newsmen.

China Said to Have Mach-2 Fighter Plane

PARIS, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The Chinese Air Force is now armed with a jet fighter, the F-9, which can fly at speeds up to Mach-2—twice the speed of sound—the monthly magazine of the French Air Force reported.

Air Actualités said in a study of Chinese planes that the F-9s were already thought to be operational. The new fighter weighs 10 tons and is believed to have been on the assembly line since last April.

Air Actualités estimated that Peking now has about 3,600 combat aircraft.

Eire Police Hold 7 IRA Men After Gun Battle on Border

(Continued from Page 1)

were known to have taken part in the battle. Later they were in one of two cars stopped by Irish troops about a mile from the scene. After a search, the occupants of both cars were allowed to continue.

At dawn today, hours before the Irish cabinet met to discuss the battle, more than 100 policemen began raiding homes and caravans in the nearby Dundalk area, popular haven of the IRA. The police said 10 men were brought to the local police station for questioning, but reports tonight said at least 40 were initially seized. Seven men were eventually held.

Mr. Meehan was one of the seven seized. The other IRA leader, Mr. Deherly, was still being sought by the police tonight.

The Provisional wing of the IRA was the main force in the Sean MacStiofain, the chief of staff, said, "I have no comment to make at the moment. I am in too violent a temper to comment. We may issue an official statement in the next day or two."

Soviet Officers Plead Not Guilty In Fishing Row

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Three Soviet fishing fleet officers pleaded not guilty in federal court today to criminal charges of violating U.S. fishing waters in the Bering Sea.

The plea to charges of unlawfully transferring fish from one vessel to another within the 12-mile offshore fisheries sanctuary claimed by the United States Court Judge James A. Von Der Heydt.

Defense attorney James Wana-maker asked and received the court's permission to delay further action until Wednesday.

The three commanders are Vladimir Artyemov, Igor Boykov and Nikolai Pavlov. Mr. Artyemov is commander of the Soviet Union's 80-ship Bering Sea fleet. Mr. Boykov is the captain of the fleet flagship, Lamont, and Mr. Pavlov is the master of the trawler Kolyvan.

Both ships were seized by the Coast Guard icebreaker Storik Jan. 17 and impounded at the Navy's Adak Island base, in the Aleutians.

In addition to the criminal charges, U.S. Attorney G. Kent Edwards filed a civil complaint asking confiscation of the two ships along with their gear and cargo.

Ink-Thrower To Stay in Jail Pending Trial

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (AP).—German-born Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski, who threw printer's ink at British Prime Minister Edward Heath, will remain in jail until she stands trial, a Brussels court ruled today.

Miss Kwiatkowski threw the ink at Mr. Heath as he climbed the steps of the Palais d'Etymont last Saturday to sign the treaties linking Britain to the European Economic Community.

Court sources said she would probably be tried within a month, given a sentence equal to the time she had already spent in jail and then deported.

Miss Kwiatkowski posed as a photographer under the name of Karen Cooper when she splashed Mr. Heath with ink to protest against a government project for the redevelopment of Covent Garden.

She was calm and apparently unconcerned as she heard the public prosecutor charge her with assaulting a head of state and damaging other people's property.

For assaulting a head of state Miss Kwiatkowski can be tried only by a court of assizes. The offense could result in several years of imprisonment.

The prosecutor said Mr. Heath was recognized as a head of state since he was officially representing Britain.

The defense contended that Queen Elizabeth II, Britain's only legitimate head of state and that the ink-throwing incident consequently boils down to assault and battery, a far less serious offense.

The prosecution said Miss Kwiatkowski is being held in jail because she is a foreigner with no official residence in Belgium. She would otherwise be able to leave the country easily and evade prosecution, the prosecution explained.

Russia Warns Japan, U.S. on China Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

balance than as a prelude to the settlement of Russian-Japanese differences.

The communists envisioned the start of negotiations this year for a peace treaty to terminate formally the World War II hostilities between the two countries. An exchange of prime ministerial visits was also agreed on.

However, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials are taking a cautious view. The Japanese have in the past insisted that any peace treaty must include the return to Japan of the northern islands seized by the Russians in 1945.

The Soviet position has previously been that the territorial issue was already settled. It was thus counted a plus that Mr. Gromyko at least refrained from reaffirming this position and the friendliness displayed by the often-dour Soviet official was remarked upon by Premier Kishin Sabu.

But it was not clear whether anything had changed. Mr. Gromyko would not be drawn into the territorial issue at his news conference. But Japanese officials say that some progress must be evidenced before a Japanese premier could visit Moscow.

U.S. Will Abolish Lead in Gasoline

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (UPI).—William Delaney, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, said today that leaded gasoline will be phased out and abolished because of its deleterious effect on human health.

Appearing on the NBC television program "Chronicle," Mr. Delaney said studies indicate there is enough of a health problem involved to warrant going ahead with phasing out leaded gasoline.

He said that regulations will be issued under the Clean Air Act and that "very shortly after 1975 lead as an additive in gasoline will be phased out completely."

Eiffel Tower Scaled

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP).—Five young alpinists went up the Eiffel Tower yesterday without using the stairs or elevator. Three of the group, ranging in age from 18 to 34, scaled the tower, up the west leg. They reached the landing near the top. The other two were intercepted by tower guards halfway up.

Weather

ALGAEVE	11	52	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	10	52	Overcast
ANKARA	12	58	Overcast
ATHENS	13	54	Rain
BELLEVUE	13	50	Overcast
BELGRADE	7	34	Very cloudy
BERLIN	4	21	Snow
BRUSSELS	1	34	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	51	Overcast
CASABLANCA	13	58	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	6	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	42	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	3	37	Rain
FRANKFURT	8	37	Very cloudy
GENOVA	5	37	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	10	52	Sunny
ISTANBUL	9	48	Sunny
KABUL	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	10	51	Partly cloudy
LONDON	3	37	Rain
MADRID	8	45	Very cloudy
MILAN	10	51	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	51	Snow
MOSCOW	12	54	Very cloudy
MUNICH	10	52	Overcast
NEW YORK	10	52	Cloudy
NICE	8	48	Sunny
OSLO	6	32	Snow
PARIS	6	41	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	1	30	Overcast
ROME	11	52	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	7	33	Snow
TEL AVIV	15	58	Sunny
TOKYO	11	52	Very cloudy
VIENNA	10	51	Cloudy
WARSAW	10	52	Snow
WASHINGTON	10	52	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	34	Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Others Not So Sure

Rumor He Plans to Quit Soon Is 'Ridiculous,' Connally Says

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP).—The hottest rumor on the Texas and Washington political circuit in recent weeks broke into the public yesterday when Democratic National Chairman Lawrence P. O'Brien told reporters he would "not be at all surprised" to see the Nixon administration's top Democrat, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, "leave the administration before fall."

Mr. Connally had a one-word comment: "Ridiculous." But close personal and political associates of the former Texas governor did not dismiss the speculation so easily.

Democratic party treasurer Robert Strauss, a Dallas lawyer and political ally of Mr. Connally, who was presumably the source of Mr. O'Brien's prediction, said he had not discussed the matter with Mr. Connally.

But Mr. Strauss added: "John Connally is not impressed by the titles and encomiums of public office. He came up here at considerable personal sacrifice, to do a job the President asked him to do, and my assumption always has been that as soon as he felt the job was done, he would return to private life."

Weeks or Months
Another Texas man with close personal and political ties to the secretary said: "I would bet fairly heavily that Connally would be around much longer, but whether it's a matter of weeks or months I don't know."

The report that Mr. Connally would be returning to his Houston law firm later this year has been circulating in Texas for several weeks, and has been reported by both Jimmy Hanks, the editor of the Texas Star Sunday supplement, and by the Houston Chronicle's political gossip column.

Among Mr. Connally's Texas political associates, the belief is that he wants to get back to the state both to assist his political protégé, Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes, a Democrat, in his race for governor, and to avoid being drawn into partisan warfare in the national election over the economic policies of the Nixon administration.

Mr. Connally has been a vigorous defender of those policies since taking office a year ago and has been designated by Mr. Nixon as the "economic spokesman" for the administration.

But the secretary's Texas friends, Democrats themselves, should be asked—before he would be uncomfortable in that role in the election period, when the Democratic nominee assails the administration for its handling of the twin problems of inflation and unemployment.

Mr. Connally has repeatedly rejected speculation that he might change his party registration or be asked by Mr. Nixon to take second place on the 1972 Republican ticket, telling friends he would go back to Texas after his tour of duty at the Treasury "as a Democrat."

Nixon Takes Responsibility
The rumors about his early return to private life began to circulate after Mr. Connally took a year-end vacation at his Texas ranch. Earlier last month, White House officials let it be known that the President had taken over from Mr. Connally the responsibility for negotiating the complicated question of dollar devaluation and trade concessions, which the Treasury secretary had been grappling with since the Aug. 15 "new economic policy" declaration.

Despite this, there has been no evidence of displeasure with Mr. Connally's performance by the White House, and a Treasury official who works with Mr. Connally said:

Senate Is Asked For Ratification Of Seabed Pact
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Nixon administration yesterday asked Congress to ratify the treaty banning nuclear weapons from the floor of the world's oceans, amid suggestions it does not stop the arms race at sea.

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, one Defense Department witness said that while the Joint Chiefs of Staff have no objection to approving the treaty, they view with concern any further steps.

"They're rather skeptical," said Deputy Assistant Secretary Lawrence S. Lagleberger, "that any additional constraints on military use of the seabeds beyond the prohibitions contained in the treaty would bear a potential for grave harm to United States national security interests."

The two other witnesses, John N. Brin, 2d, undersecretary of state, and James F. Leonard, assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, acknowledged the treaty was "limited" but said it should be ratified as a step toward reducing the possibility of the use of the seabed for military gain.

Tanker Crew Rescued
NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The Venezuelan freighter Caraca rescued all 36 crew members from the blazing American oil tanker Golden Drake in mid-Atlantic today, the U.S. Coast Guard reported.

Trainmen's Union In U.S. Signs Pact
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The transportation union signed a 3 1/2-year contract yesterday with the U.S. railroad industry that calls for streamlined work rules and a 42 percent pay raise for 140,000 trainmen.

The union had refused to sign the agreement, reached last Aug. 2 after an 18-day strike that tied up 10 railroads, without government assurances that wage controls would not reduce the raise.

65 Off to Peking
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—An advance party of 65 Americans, including satellite and communications technicians, leaves tomorrow for Peking to make further arrangements for President Nixon's Feb. 21 visit, the White House said yesterday.

ally said the secretary had given departmental associates no reason to think he is contemplating an early departure.

Nonetheless, Mr. Connally's long-time allies in Texas politics are firm in their belief that he wants to isolate himself from partisan conflict over the administration's economic record, and that he will find it easier to retire well in advance of the election than close to voting day.

These same friends say they see no possibility that Mr. Connally will enter the Texas Senate race. His old rival inside the Democratic party, ex-Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, has filed for the party nomination for the seat now held by Republican Sen. John G. Tower.

Meany Denies Commitment Now To Nixon's Defeat
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Despite two definite statements by his lieutenants, AFL-CIO president George Meany denies that the big labor federation had decided officially to oppose President Nixon's reelection even before his opponent is decided.

Mr. Meany said that the federation's general board would wait until after the Democratic and Republican nominating conventions this summer before choosing between candidates.

In the current AFL-CIO News Alexander Baran said: "The AFL-CIO has set as its primary political goal in 1972 the defeat of Richard Nixon's bid for re-election." Mr. Baran directs the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

In addition, chief AFL-CIO lobbyist Andrew J. Biemiller said Tuesday night in a radio interview that "the labor movement is not working very hard to elect a new President of the United States."

Mr. Meany said: "Any recent statements made by individuals connected with the AFL-CIO represent their own personal opinions and do not in any way represent official AFL-CIO policy."

UAW's Woodcock Endorses Muskie for the Presidency
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock personally endorsed Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, today for the Democratic presidential nomination, saying he is the "strongest and best choice in 1972."

"I have decided I have a personal preference for Sen. Muskie because we need to have behind a leader who can defeat Richard Nixon in November," the UAW leader told the National Press Club at a luncheon. "I see him now leading us to victory over the politics of fear."

In another presidential campaign development today, Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., made public a personal financial statement and promised to make a similar report every year if elected president. It listed personal assets of \$371,600 and income during 1971 totaling \$89,100.

Sen. McGovern urged all other presidential candidates to disclose their finances and list their major contributors. The South Dakota senator said he is compiling a list of contributors to his year-long campaign and will release it when completed.

In Washington, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., announced Rep. Clay H. Hoffman, D., Calif., House majority leader, will be national co-chairman and state chairman of the Humphrey-for-President campaign. Sen. Humphrey called California a "key state" in his battle to win the nomination.

Three other Democratic aspirants are campaigning in Florida: Sen. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, Sen. Muskie and Sen. McGovern.

5th Dies in Riot
BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 28 (AP).—A Black Muslim wounded in a Jan. 10 confrontation between police and Muslims died yesterday, the fifth fatality in the disturbance. A hospital spokesman said Larry Mobley, also known as Lonnie X, died of complications caused by a gunshot wound in the stomach.

Two other Black Muslims and two deputies were killed in the outburst of gunfire.

That Guam Japanese Offered A \$25,000 Yearly 'Tailor' Job
AGANA, Guam, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Japanese Army sergeant who kept in hiding for almost 27 years after World War II won praise today from a U.S. admiral and got a visit from a childhood friend.

"I think you are a remarkable man and I have the greatest respect for what you did," Sgt. Shiochi Yokoi, 59, was told by Rear Adm. Paul E. Pugh, commander of U.S. Navy forces in the Marianas.

Sgt. Yokoi replied: "I am humbled by the fact that an important man like the admiral would come to see me, a lowly sergeant."

The exchange came through an interpreter in the room of Guam Memorial Hospital where Sgt. Yokoi was taken after being discovered Monday by two fishermen near a cave where he had lived.

Sgt. Yokoi told authorities he had fled into the jungle rather than surrender to U.S. forces which invaded Guam in 1944.

Hours after the admiral's visit, Sgt. Yokoi was visited by Oshika Tokiyoshi, 43, a childhood friend from Japan.

The friends embraced and tears welled up in Sgt. Yokoi's eyes, said Eddie Duenas, Gov. Carlos Camacho's press secretary. Mr. Duenas was the only other person allowed in the room during the reunion.

"Yokoi recognized his friend immediately," Mr. Duenas said. James Shimizu, honorary Japanese consul on Guam, said next Tuesday is the scheduled date for Sgt. Yokoi's return to Japan.

Sgt. Yokoi received an offer today for a \$25,000-a-year job at a clothing factory on Guam planned by a wealthy Hong Kong businessman.

James Lee made the proposition and also offered to pay \$500 for a suit Sgt. Yokoi made in the jungle.

Sgt. Yokoi, a tailor before the war, wore bark from the bago tree to make cloth for the suit.

"Our plans for your position would be as an adviser to help establish a factory to manufacture exclusive Yokoi hand-made Guam clothing," Mr. Lee's letter said.



A REAL TROOPER—Pennsylvania State Police Sgt. tells recruit Romaine Eagle "eyes front" while inspecting first 15 women ever to enter the State Police Academy in Hershey. The future troopers will undergo exactly the same 6-month training course as do male recruits before graduating to the Pennsylvania force.

Angela Davis Firing Is Ruled Unconstitutional in California

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—The firing of Angela Davis by the University of California because of her membership in the U.S. Communist party was ruled unconstitutional yesterday by the California Court of Appeal.

The court cited U.S. Supreme Court and California Supreme Court decisions holding that mere membership in the Communist party cannot bar employment of a teacher, and said that these decisions were binding.

Miss Davis, former acting assistant professor of philosophy at the university's Los Angeles campus, is in jail awaiting trial on charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy arising from a

shootout Aug. 7, 1970, at the Marin County courthouse in northern California.

The university board of regents initiated steps to discharge her on Sept. 18, 1969, in accordance with board resolutions that Communist party members were not to be employed.

Faculty members brought suit, joined later by Miss Davis, to block the spending of public funds in the attempt to fire her. Judge Jerry Pacht of Los Angeles granted a summary judgment in their favor, holding the board resolutions unconstitutional.

The regents appealed Judge Pacht's ruling in the court decision yesterday.

Miss Davis, an advocate of black militancy, is accused of helping to plan, and of providing guns for, a courtroom attack to free some black prisoners. In the shooting that ensued, a Marin County judge, two convicts and the youth who brought the guns into court were killed.

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List Six Pages Long Greece Blacklisting Books Despite End of Censorship

By Henry Kamm

ATHENS, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The Greek government, which officially ended censorship in 1970, is quietly putting bookstores on guard against the sale of books that its National Security Directorate has listed as "Communist and anti-government."

Since the end of last year, policemen have been calling on stores throughout the country to show owners the six-page list and suggesting that they refrain from ordering the books or, if they have them in stock, from displaying them.

First Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos and Byron Stamatopoulos, the chief government spokesman, denied in interviews that there was such a list. "No such list exists," Mr. Pattakos said.

"It would be stupid," Mr. Stamatopoulos said. "Just look at Athens, even Brecht is playing at the theater."

A downtown theater is performing the German playwright's "The Good Woman of Szechwan," but the printed text is No. 76 on the Security Directorate's list of 124 books. A photostatic copy of the list, dated Oct. 25, 1971, and bearing the file number G.A. 2722/235530, is in the possession of The New York Times.

Effective in Provinces
The contradiction illustrates, in the view of Greek intellectuals, the erratic nature of the government's attempts to regulate intellectual life while maintaining a legal framework of freedom of nonpolitical expression.

The effect of the blacklist of books, which publishing circles regard as being meant to intimidate, has so far been small in Athens but more marked in the provinces. The amount of passive resistance to the authoritarian rule of Premier George Papandreu is even smaller outside the capital than it is here.

George Rihallis, a former interior minister and a conservative, said in an interview that his book "The Truth About Greek Politicians," which appears on the list, had sold 3,000 copies in Athens and only two in Patras, the fourth-largest city in Greece.

The lifting of censorship turned the windows of the many bookshops of Athens into displays of dissidence. Despite the blacklist, Greek translations of the writings of Che Guevara, Mao Tse-tung, Brecht, Lenin, Trotsky and other foreign Communists continue to be displayed far more widely than their potential readership in this anti-Communist country warrants.

Because the ban on any spoken or printed word against the government remains in effect, such displays are considered here the only permissible way of expressing a political attitude that differs from the official doctrine. The blacklist is viewed as a first move against this silent dissent.

Some Greeks Fleece
The list has delighted those people who accuse the government of a lack of intellectual sophistication. Among their favorite items is the prescription of the stories of Chekhov, whose works are said to constitute "intentional advertising of Russian literature."

The same charge is leveled against a biography of Dostoevsky written by Henri Troyat of the French Academy.

The "History of the Russian Revolution" by Trotsky is condemned for "Trotskyist content." Lenin's "State and Revolution" is cited for "Communist content."

"Trotskyism" is also ascribed to Norman Mailer's "The Armies of the Night."

The plays and poems of Brecht, the most frequently mentioned author on the list, are also included.

Belgian House Backs Eyskens on Economy
BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (AP).—The coalition government of Premier Gaston Eyskens was given a 124-73-vote mandate in the House of Representatives early today after a 24-hour debate on government economic plans.

The House approved decisions increasing corporate income taxes 10 percent, stepping up public spending and creating a three-billion franc (\$69 million) fund to boost the economy.

British-Russian Talks
LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Mikhail Smirnovsky, Soviet ambassador here, called today at the Foreign Office and discussed European security, economic and other questions. British sources said he had a 75-minute meeting with Sir Denis Greenhill, head of the British diplomatic service.

Utah Upholds Right to Swear, Within Limits
SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28 (AP).—It's legal to swear in Salt Lake City, the Utah Supreme Court has ruled in upholding a state district court.

Robert Ray Davison, of Salt Lake City, was arrested during an altercation in a store and was charged under an ordinance that makes it unlawful to use "abusive, menacing, insulting, slanderous or profane language within the city limits."

In the 3-2 Utah Supreme Court ruling, Judge A.H. Ellett wrote Wednesday: "If the ordinance were held valid, one could be punished for swearing to himself if he should accidentally hit his thumb with a hammer."

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British Sees No Threat Now By Guatemala to Its Honduras
LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Britain today minimized any imminent threat by Guatemala against neighboring British Honduras, but said the tiny Central American colony would be defended if necessary.

Commenting on British troop and naval movements to the Caribbean, Defense Minister of State Lord Balniel assured Parliament there was no evidence to support reports that Guatemala was massing troops on the border with British Honduras.

"I find it hard to believe that Guatemala would wish to attack a British colony that we both intend and are well able to defend," he told the House of Commons.

Questioned by Labor MPs
The minister was closely questioned by Labor members about the movements of a British naval task force and troops into the Caribbean area.

About 1,000 Grenadier guardsmen have been alerted to British Honduras and large-scale naval exercises are being held next month, involving the 49,000-ton aircraft carrier HMS Royal, the assault ship Fearless, a guided missile destroyer and two frigates.

The exercises include a major amphibious operation in which about 3,000 men will participate. Guatemala, which has a long-standing territorial claim against its small colonial neighbor, has protested against the British moves, which are widely regarded as a show of force.

A British Foreign Office spokesman told reporters today that Guatemalan authorities had yesterday stated orally to the British consul in Guatemala, John Weymes, that they regarded the

Envoys to SALT Quicken Pace of Vienna Sessions
VIENNA, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Soviet and American delegations at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks met here today for two hours, but there was no official indication of whether a first-stage agreement was imminent.

However, on an informal level the tempo appears to be quickening with Soviet and American working groups meeting five times last week, three times so far this week and with the possibility of more discussions over the weekend.

Diplomatic circles predicted here recently that a first-stage agreement to limit defensive and offensive missile systems might be reached within the next two months, but certainly not before President Nixon's journey to Peking next month.

Conference sources described today's meeting at the American Embassy—the 114th plenary session since the talks began in Helsinki two years ago—as serious and hardworking.

Spanish Police Detain Suspect In Basque Case
BILBOA, Spain, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The police said here today they had detained a man suspected of driving the kidnappers of a Spanish industrialist, Lorenzo Zabala, 470 miles from Bilbao to the French border at Port-Bou in the east.

They said that the man, Fernando Arribas Robledano, 34, owned a white car found empty by the police in Port-Bou on Wednesday.

Last night, the police said they believed all four of Mr. Zabala's kidnappers—members of the so-called military front of the extremist Basque separatist movement ETA—had fled to France.

The police in Bilbao identified the four suspects as Tomas Perez Rebilla, José Ramon Arizcorreta, Domingo Iturbe and José Maria Velleran.

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Spanish Police Detain Suspect In Basque Case
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They said that the man, Fernando Arribas Robledano, 34, owned a white car found empty by the police in Port-Bou on Wednesday.

Last night, the police said they believed all four of Mr. Zabala's kidnappers—members of the so-called military front of the extremist Basque separatist movement ETA—had fled to France.

The police in Bilbao identified the four suspects as Tomas Perez Rebilla, José Ramon Arizcorreta, Domingo Iturbe and José Maria Velleran.

British-Russian Talks
LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Mikhail Smirnovsky, Soviet ambassador here, called today at the Foreign Office and discussed European security, economic and other questions. British sources said he had a 75-minute meeting with Sir Denis Greenhill, head of the British diplomatic service.

Utah Upholds Right to Swear, Within Limits
SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28 (AP).—It's legal to swear in Salt Lake City, the Utah Supreme Court has ruled in upholding a state district court.

Robert Ray Davison, of Salt Lake City, was arrested during an altercation in a store and was charged under an ordinance that makes it unlawful to use "abusive, menacing, insulting, slanderous or profane language within the city limits."

In the 3-2 Utah Supreme Court ruling, Judge A.H. Ellett wrote Wednesday: "If the ordinance were held valid, one could be punished for swearing to himself if he should accidentally hit his thumb with a hammer."

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'Preliminary Commentary'

The criticism of President Nixon's peace plan by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong at the Paris talks was barbed and negative. The outlines of the stalemate were sharpened. American insistence on some form of referendum to be agreed upon before complete withdrawal of troops clashed with the other side's demand for unconditional withdrawal by a fixed date, plus, in effect, the prior overturn of the Thieu government. But there were some faint rays of hope still: Hanoi and its ally did not reject the American proposal outright, and the North Vietnamese delegate said publicly that his side had presented "a preliminary commentary" and would study the project further.

While this mood continues, it is possible to hold to the thought that some formula can yet be achieved which will provide a political, rather than wholly military, end to the conflict. The North Vietnamese are skeptical of American good faith—an attitude which is reciprocated.

Hanoi questions the possibility of holding a free election under the eyes of the Saigon police apparatus. There is an equally strenuous questioning in Saigon of the possibility of holding free elections under the secret surveillance of the Viet Cong's terrorist apparatus. Whatever commissions, domestic or international, may undertake the task of

supervising elections would be confronted with the problem of mediating between a political grouping that believes itself entitled to maintain the status quo by force and one dedicated to the overthrow of the same status by similar means.

But such an effort would be better, for all concerned, than a continuation of the present situation, in which open force is openly opposed by open force, with no real consideration of what either force represents in terms of popular support and the eventual good of Vietnam.

It is often said that Hanoi felt itself cheated out of the military victory it won against the French by the diplomatic "solution" at Geneva. But the Vietnamese people, too, North and South, as well as their neighbors in Cambodia and Laos, have been cheated, as well—cheated out of peace, and the opportunity to build states with some consideration of their own will rather than by guns and bombs.

There is a chance to do that now—a slim chance, perhaps, considering the bitterness of many years of war, and assorted crimes and errors committed against the peoples of Indochina by foreigners as well as their own leaders. But it is a chance worth serious consideration, and the leadership in Hanoi should give it the further study it promises.

South Asian Reality

Secretary of State Rogers has given welcome notice that the administration will try to straighten out the mess it has made of policy toward the nations of the Indian subcontinent. A first step toward the "realistic relations" Mr. Rogers defines as the United States goal ought to be early recognition of the new state of Bangladesh.

It is beyond dispute that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has established a going government in Dacca. The surrender of guerrilla arms throughout the country, the rapid return of millions of refugees from India and the gradual withdrawal of Indian troops all testify to the popularity and effectiveness of the new Bengali regime.

It is also clear that there is no hope of any lingering Bengali political ties with Pakistan, however desirable some form of continuing association might have been. The Bengali insistence on full independence is

amply explained and justified by continuing reports from Bangladesh of unspeakable atrocities committed by Pakistani troops in opposing the nine-month liberation struggle. Soviet recognition of Bangladesh undoubtedly will spur similar action by other nations. This is especially true since Pakistan's new prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has prudently refrained from breaking relations with Moscow as he had done with some smaller nations that preceded it in recognizing the Dacca regime.

Prompt United States recognition of the new South Asian reality will not hurt Washington's relations with the pragmatic Mr. Bhutto. Such action could help restore confidence in the United States among millions of Indians and Bengalis who have been bitterly disappointed by this country's failure to support principles of democracy and decency on the subcontinent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Croatian Dispute

This is no longer purely an internal affair, not only because of Yugoslavia's key position on the political and geographical map of Europe, but also because of the activities of the militant émigrés and the number of Yugoslav workers abroad, who provide a potential hunting ground, not to mention the danger to international means of transport.

President Tito may have over-reacted to the Croatian situation at first. He has certainly caused some bitterness in Croatia that will take time to heal. But calmer policies are now emerging, and it would be a great pity if they were to be abandoned or interrupted because of the real or alleged activities of terrorists.

—From the Times (London).

Nixon's Vietnam Efforts

The completely disproportionate attention, in both the foreign and domestic policy spheres, which was directed at Southeast Asia in recent years has fortunately been reduced to a reasonable level by Nixon. Today's concern is more for the real problems of the United States itself. Seen from that angle, a continued stalemate in Vietnam might be bearable. The home front is now more or less stable on the Vietnam issue, but the deeper causes of the "American malaise" have by no means been eliminated. For this reason an acceptable negotiated settlement in Vietnam would certainly be desirable. But for the present it seems unattainable—although in the light of past experience the possibility certainly remains open. Why should anyone assume that Nixon's latest surprise announcement will be his last?

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

After China, Vietnam. President Nixon, once again, has surprised the world by announcing that, thanks to secret diplomacy, he has overturned the known element of the Vietnam conflict. . . . Once again it was secret diplomacy that decided everything. And once again, the keyman in that victory

is Henry Kissinger. . . . "The enemy is trying once again to win a military victory," Nixon said. This is why he judged it necessary to inform the American people. But above all, the U.S. President's goal appears to be to drive Hanoi into a corner and to obtain from North Vietnam the response he has been vainly awaiting for three months. . . . But while making a step forward, the President does not go all the way since, for the time being, he still maintains his support of the South Vietnamese government, which, according to him, should participate actively in the negotiations with Hanoi and the NLF. This is precisely what the latter do not want. . . . Richard Nixon is thus trying a double explanatory operation, ten months before the U.S. presidential elections and a few weeks before his visit to Peking. For the Americans, he draws a balance-sheet, explains to them that he has done his utmost to obtain the release of some 480 POWs held in North Vietnam. For world public opinion, he attempts to throw to Hanoi the responsibility for continuation of the war.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Dangers in U.S. Budget

A few months ago already, Mr. Nixon said "I am a Keynesian," at a time when Keynes' star was beginning to wane. What Mr. Nixon wanted to express, and what his draft budget confirms, is that the priority objective of his economic policies is from now on to reduce unemployment. It remains to be seen whether, under present circumstances, the chosen method is best fitted to obtain the intended results. Early last year, Mr. Nixon counted on a budget deficit of circa \$11 billion for fiscal year 1971-1972; the \$39-billion mark (in deficit) has already been reached. Isn't the existence of such a big deficit for the current fiscal year and the announcement of another considerable deficit for next year rather likely to jeopardize the policy of flexible controls on prices and wages initiated last Nov. 15? Another risk is that the dollar outside the United States may be ruined for good and that, consequently, unforeseeable developments of the monetary crisis may occur.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

JANUARY 29, 1897
MENTON.—The Empress Elisabeth of Austria is delighted with her sojourn at Cap Martin and with the superb weather, which enables her to take long drives every day. On Tuesday Her Majesty went to the Villa Cymone, where she paid a long visit to the ex-Empress Eugénie. The visit lasted for more than an hour. The ex-Empress Eugénie, who is in rather delicate health, has not yet been able to return the visit, but intends to do so.

Fifty Years Ago

JANUARY 29, 1922
NEW YORK.—Rabbi Harris at Temple Israel from his pulpit today bitterly attacked marriages of Jews and Gentiles. He cited the Jewish law that such marriages were undesirable and said that they were nevertheless increasing to an alarming extent. He maintained that the 3,000,000 Jews in America would be completely absorbed in 5 generations by the 110,000,000 Christians in the country at the present rate of intermarriage.



The Earthly Future: To Grow and to Die—I

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Our diverse worlds—developed, underdeveloped East-West—have at least one article of faith in common: economic growth. For individuals, for nations, for the world as a whole, growth is happiness, the specific for this and the foundation of hope. Next year our family will be richer, our company bigger, our country more productive.

Now the ecologists have begun to tell us that growth is self-defeating, that the planet cannot long sustain it, that it will lead inevitably to social and biological collapse. That was the central thesis of the recent "Blueprint for Survival" published in Britain, and it is a theme increasingly found in analytical studies of the earthly future.

The proposition is so shocking that the natural reaction is to wish it away. Some ecologists, the apostles of growth, do just that. There was an especially acute example of wishfulness in a New York column by Henry C. Wallace, Yale professor and former United States economic adviser, condemning the opposition to growth as dangerous heresy.

"It is an alarming commentary on the intellectual instability of our times," Wallace said, "that today mileage can be made with the proposal to stop America dead in her tracks. Don't we know which way is forward?" As long as there is growth, he said, "everybody will be happier." By "allowing everybody to have more and refusing to 'limit resources available for consumption,' we shall also have 'more resources' to clean up the environment."

If Wallace's opinion is representative of the American intellectual community, it is an alarming commentary on our awareness of the most important facts of life today. For he is evidently in a state of ecological illiteracy. There are no such things as endless growth and unlimited resources for everyone and everything. We live in a finite world, and we are approaching the limits. The ecologists of growth as an environmental factor has to begin with some understanding of such considerations.

The crucial fact is that growth tends to be exponential. That is, it multiplies. Instead of adding a given amount every so often, say 1,000 tons or dollars a year, the factors double at fixed intervals.

That tends to be true of population, of industrial production, of pollution and of demand on natural resources—some of the main strains of planetary life.

The rate of increase determines the doubling time. If something grows 7 percent a year, it will double in ten years. Right now world population is growing 2.1 percent a year; at that rate it doubles in 33 years. And with each doubling the base is of course larger for the next increase. The world had about three and a half billion people in it in 1970. At the present rate of increase, it will have seven billion in 2003.

Exponential growth is a tricky affair. It gives us the illusion for a long time that things are going slowly, then suddenly it speeds up. Suppose the demand for some raw material is two tons this year and doubles every year. Over the next 15 years it will rise to only 32,768 tons, but just 5 years later it will be 1,048,576 tons. That phenomenon is what makes it so hard for people to understand how rapidly we may be approaching the limits of growth. For as

population and per capita consumption both grow, the curves of demand suddenly zoom upward.

An Example

Consider the case of aluminum as a sample of resource demand and supply. The known reserves of aluminum are enough to supply the current demand for 100 years. But the use is increasing exponentially, and at the rate of increase the supply will be enough for only 31 years. Moreover, the multiplying demand is a much larger factor, mathematically, than any likely discovery of new sources of supply. If reserves were multiplied by five, the same growth of demand would still exhaust them in 55 years.

The example of aluminum is not especially chosen to disturb, for there are others that even more dramatically indicate the way exponential growth can run up to projected limits. One is simply arable land. At the present rate of world population growth, the supply of land necessary for food production will run out by the year 2000. If

agricultural productivity were doubled, the limit would be pushed back 30 years.

These estimates are taken from drafts of what is likely to be one of the most important documents of our age. It is a report made for the Club of Rome, an eminent international group of industrialists, economists, scientists and others. Entitled "The Limits of Growth," it was done by scientists using world system models developed in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It will be published in March by Potomac Associates of Washington.

The report's authors would never insist on any particular figure. They know that they are dealing with variables, and they have indeed leaned way over backward to make optimistic assumptions in their projections.

But every model they build assuming continuation of the present world philosophy of growth ends in collapse. To ignore that tendency, to pretend that growth can go on forever, is like arguing that the earth is flat. Only the consequences are more serious.

The Politics of Vietnam

By James Reston

SARASOTA, Fla.—President Nixon's account of his secret efforts to negotiate a peace in Indochina has clearly helped him in the Florida presidential primary election campaign, and embarrassed the leading Democratic candidates for the presidency.

His peace terms are extremely complicated, but what stands out in the shorthand of stump campaigning is that he offered to withdraw all his troops if he got all U.S. prisoners of war released—and that this was rejected by Hanoi and the National Liberation Front.

Accordingly, Muskie, Humphrey, McGovern and Lindsay, when they point to the critical conditions which are basic to the President's peace terms, find themselves caught in a tangle of complex and ambiguous qualifications, and even in danger of seeming to be sympathetic to the enemy.

Ironically, it is not the press here but the families of the American prisoners of war who have cut to the heart of the issue and made clear that Nixon

is demanding, not only the release of the POWs, but the neutralization of all of Indochina, the end of all infiltration by foreign troops (are the South Vietnamese Communists "foreign" in South Vietnam?), a cease-fire and an election process which is virtually certain to restore the Thieu government to power in Saigon.

For example, Mrs. Gerald A. Galtley of Dundee, Fla., whose Navy lieutenant son, Mark Galtley, was shot down over North Vietnam in August of 1968, observed here that while Nixon was obviously trying to free the POWs, the safety of the Thieu government and Nixon's own presidential future were also apparently important considerations and may even have "come first."

This, of course, cannot be anything more than Mrs. Galtley's personal speculation (nobody but the President knows which of his conditions come first). But several things are fairly clear:

● Both sides in the war have not put forward specific terms of peace unacceptable to the other side.

● Hanoi and the NLF are asking the President not only to get out of Indochina but to take all his equipment with him, including the equipment now in the hands of the South Vietnamese, and stop future military aid to Saigon.

Dr. Kissinger has fairly characterized this as a demand that Washington abandon Saigon and, in effect, overthrow the Thieu government.

● At the same time, Nixon is demanding that the enemy give up the positions it has gained in years of fighting in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and accept a cease-fire just at the time when the enemy is mounting an offensive and U.S. ground troops are withdrawing.

It is clear that Washington is not going to abandon Saigon under what amounts to a demand for Saigon's surrender, and that Hanoi and the NLF are not going to order a cease-fire and abandon military positions they have won in the last 10 years at the cost of millions of lives.

So the stalemate continues. Nixon has clearly made concessions for peace—which deserve a better hearing than Hanoi and the NLF have given them—and

has finally clarified the major political and military issues in dispute, but his publication of these terms, while they relieve him of the charge that he was not even considering a final withdrawal of all U.S. troops, introduces other conditions known to him to be unacceptable to the enemy.

In fact, by impressing public opinion in this country by his persistent effort to negotiate a secret agreement, he has undoubtedly gained support for stepping up the bombing against the enemy's forthcoming military offensive.

The Outlook

Thus the outlook is not for less fighting but for a more savage battle during the coming dry season, and while Nixon has undoubtedly gained politically in the short run, he has now committed himself to a course of action and a set of unacceptable peace terms which have revived the Vietnam issue in the presidential election campaign, which still has over nine months to go. For his peace formula is a little like the old insurance policies, "the big type given but the small type taken away."

During the long and sharp debate that lies ahead, the President, if he sticks to his present peace terms and war aims, will be asking the American people to continue fighting, not only for the release of the American prisoners of war—which nobody opposes—but for the maintenance of his ally in Saigon, for the neutralization of all of Indochina, and for democracy in a country where the word has little meaning.

Here in Florida, his complicated peace terms will be a good political issue at least until the primary voting on March 14, but thereafter, when his military and political terms are finally analyzed and widely understood, they may well be seen not as a means to peace, but as a cause for continuing the war. And by November, that might not be a very popular argument for re-election.

Some Notes On Winter In Moscow

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—The sun barely rises out of the horizon during a Moscow winter, even at noon it hangs low in the southern sky, casting a yellow light and long shadows. Though the sun is out, the air can be filled with what looks like fine snow, but is really nature's thermometer—"a real Moscow frost," as the natives call it.

The sky is blotted with great clouds of steam from the chimneys of factories and power stations. In the evening rush hour Moscow's trolley cars ply their routes with golden, frosted windows; you can't see in or out. The Moscow River, which flows briskly through the city in warmer weather, is frozen to a dead halt, as it stopped in its tracks by the sight of a ghost.

It isn't always a pretty season. During much of January the same covering of snow got grayer and grimmer, waiting for a new coating of white. But the thinnest layer of snow under the white birches around the capital is proof enough that it is a real Moscow winter.

This weather brings out a practical bent in the Russian character. This is a nation of sensible dressers, none of whom have to be reminded to put on a hat before going outside. The crowds on the streets, especially the ladies making their exhausting rounds of the shops and kiosks, are wrapped and covered like so many wintered mummies. The basic wardrobe includes a wool scarf, a heavy coat (preferably with fur collar) and stout boots. Many women still wear the old-fashioned felt boots which have warmed Russian feet for centuries. Men have a similar outfit, almost always complemented by a fur hat.

Keep Your Coat

Entering a restaurant or a theater, one is required to remove the whole panoply of protective coverings and leave them with a cloakroom attendant. Movie theaters, though, have no cloakrooms, and the audience watches in their coats. The management cooperates by letting the temperature fall into the 50s. Why this inconsistency between regular theaters and the movies? "Because there are so many shows a day, it would be too complicated to take and give back all the coats," a Muscovite explains.

Preparations for winter can be extensive. Cracks around windows and doors are plugged with cotton and covered with tape. A practical housewife will dry and pickle mushrooms, cucumbers, tomatoes and eggplant to prepare for a long season with few vegetables. (Egyptian tomatoes are currently on sale in Moscow for about \$1.50 a pound.) It's normal to prepare sauerkraut in barrels, using cabbage, carrots and apples. If we made and stored in a cool place, it can last for three months.

A lesser breed might shrink from this kind of winter, but the Russians seem to love it. Parents and grandparents take children for walks as though it was helmy spring. The basic Russian child in this season is a small bundle of wool, from which protrude swivel eyes and two bright red cheeks.

Temperatures below zero don't discourage the city's many skiers and skaters, who are out in force every weekend. Several of Moscow's excellent parks flood miles of pathways for skating. Cross-country skis and ice skates can be inexpensively rented.

Hockey sticks, on the other hand, are hard to come by this winter. They are at least temporarily "deficit items"—the Russian term for something people would like to buy, but can't find. Tea kettles, plain and electric, are another deficit item this winter. There are hundreds more in an economy in which consumers and government are a slow and ponderous effect on production, and sometimes has no effect at all.

Consumerism

Last year's Communist party congress promised more and better consumer goods, and at least the Soviet press has been taking the promise seriously in numerous articles this month.

The article exposes factories which perform badly and urges better work. Pravda printed a reader's letter which pointed out that "the wholesale shoe warehouse in Khabarovsk (in the Far East) was full of footwear that was not in demand—two million rubles' worth." Why? The reader said the shoes were of "poor quality, outdated patterns and models and unattractive appearance."

Obituaries

Marshal Milch, Once Deputy Of Goering in Nazi Air Force

LUENEBURG, West Germany, Jan. 28 (AP).—Field Marshal Erhard Milch, 79, former deputy of Hermann Goering and pioneer of German civil and wartime aviation, died Tuesday, a town spokesman said.

Marshal Milch died in a Wuppertal hospital, and memorial services were held in this small north German municipality today. He suffered from a liver complaint.

When the peace treaty of Versailles did away with a German

air force, he joined civil aviation, first with Junkers, then Luft-hansa.

When Hitler came to power in 1933, Goering appointed Mr. Milch his deputy and made him a state secretary. He rejoined the German forces and became a lieutenant general in 1935, general of the air force in 1938 and attained four stars in 1938.

Replaced Udet
After the invasion of France in 1940, Gen. Milch was made field marshal and a year later he took charge of the Luftwaffe's supplies and development projects.

In this post, he replaced Ernst Udet, who had registered "Kills" the second most successful German pilot in World War I. He was charged with his part in using slave labor in the German war effort and sentenced to life imprisonment on April 17, 1947.

His sentence was cut to 15 years in 1951, and three years later he was released to work as an adviser in private industry. He lived in Dusseldorf.

Quilt Over Jet Plane
When Hitler ordered that the world's first operational jet plane, the Messerschmitt-262, be used as a bomber, Marshal Milch resigned. To his mind, the Me-262 was a fighter plane.

Marshal Milch refused to turn planes for the prosecution against Goering during the Nuremberg war-crimes trials. He was charged with his part in using slave labor in the German war effort and sentenced to life imprisonment on April 17, 1947.

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Baron van Zeeland
CANNES, France, Jan. 28 (AP).—Baron Maurice van Zeeland, 74, former head of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, died yesterday following a heart attack.

He was also former general treasurer of the International Red Cross League in Geneva. He was a brother of Viscount van Zeeland, former Belgian premier.

Henry C. Martineau
PARIS, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Word has been received here of the death Sunday of Henry C. Martineau, 67, of St. Moritz, Switzerland. Mr. Martineau, an international horsebreeding champion in the 1930s, was one of England's top breeders of Arabian cattle.

Dino Buzzati
MILAN, Jan. 28 (AP).—Noted Italian writer and journalist Dino Buzzati, 68, died here today. His novels and plays have been translated into English, French, German, Spanish and Dutch. His best known works were "The Desert of the Tartars" and "A Clinical Case."

Splits in Zionist Movement Mark 28th World Congress
JERUSALEM, Jan. 28 (AP).—The 28th World Zionist Congress ended today after all-night debates and shouting arguments, an occasional fist fight, and a walk-out by the Hadasah women of the United States.

The disputes underlined the splits inside the movement over such key issues as immigration to Israel, Zionist ideology and student support of Palestinian Arabs living in Israeli-occupied territory.

A major clash came over a resolution that no official could serve more than two terms as president of a Zionist organization without moving to Israel and becoming a resident. Otherwise, said the resolution, the president should resign.

The resolution—submitted to a legal committee to decide whether it was constitutional—could affect every Zionist organization if carried out, and could change the basis of the worldwide movement.

Representatives of the American Hadasah women's organization, with 165 delegates at the congress, trooped out of the con-



The roof of the cathedral of Nantes, in western France, on fire Saturday.

Fire Damages Roof of Gothic Cathedral at Nantes

NANTES, France, Jan. 28 (UPI).—A roaring fire enveloped the 15th-century cathedral of Nantes today, destroying the roof and woodwork of one of the best known examples of French Gothic architecture.

Hundreds of firemen called from neighboring Brittany towns brought the fire under control after four hours, saving the church's vaulting, its organ, and its main white stone structure.

Church officials, however, said it would take at least a year to

restore the damage done to the cathedral.

Although the cause of the fire was not known, firemen said the blaze began near the choir, and worked its way toward the front of the church and along the roof, creating a flaming spectacle that lighted the evening sky for miles around.

Police said the heavy roof had completely caved in, showering debris to the ground and striking one of the ladders raised by firemen to combat the blaze.

Firemen said they feared the church's vaulted arches rising 37.5 meters above the cathedral floor, would not be able to stand the weight of melted limestone and water burdening them.

The cathedral of Nantes, officially known as the cathedral of Saint Pierre and Saint Paul was begun in 1494 by architect Marthein Rodier on a spot where Christian churches had stood since the year A.D. 350.

Its two stone towers rising 63 meters were completed in 1513.

Jews Disillusioned by Israel Focus of Soviet Press Drive

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (NYT).—In an effort to combat the emigration movement among Soviet Jews and to hit back at the anti-Soviet tenor of the Zionist Congress in Jerusalem earlier this month, the Soviet Union has recently stepped up its domestic propaganda against Zionism and Israel.

Articles, interviews and pamphlets containing the disillusioned comments of Soviet Jews who reportedly emigrated to Israel and became so disenchanted that they returned to the Soviet Union or went to Europe have been appearing in increasing numbers during the past month.

In a lengthy article headlined "The Truth About 'The Promised Land,'" the weekly newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta quoted Soviet officials as saying in mid-January that more than 1,500 Soviet Jews who had gone to Israel had sent individual or col-

lective letters to Moscow seeking permission to return to the Soviet Union.

Last year Western diplomats estimate that 15,000 Soviet Jews were allowed to leave for Israel, an outward flow that exceeded the total previous emigration in recent years. No official statistics are available for the number who have actually returned but Literaturnaya Gazeta claimed it amounted to "hundreds."

In addition to the regular flow of commentaries attacking Israeli policy toward the Arab states, other publications have been running an unusually large number of theoretical articles attacking Zionism, especially the Zionist Congress, for having focussed on the situation of Soviet Jews.

In several Soviet publications there has been a campaign of evidently inspired letters attacking the Zionists for contending that Soviet Jews are not happy and suffer from discrimination.

The campaign was reminiscent of other periodic anti-Zionist outbursts of Soviet propaganda. But it has been less extensive, for example, than the major campaign in March, 1970, when a number of prominent Soviet Jews were called upon to declare their loyalty and to proclaim the successful assimilation of the "overwhelming majority" of Soviet Jews.

The main testimonials in the latest campaign have been those of Jews allegedly returning from Israel, many of whose comments have been assembled in a pamphlet by the Moscow feature agency, entitled "The Deceived Testify." It has been widely publicized by Tass.

"In Israel I worked like a slave and got a mere 116 (approximately) for it," said Mikhail Goldstein of Mukachevo in the Ukrainian Republic, in a typical interview. "Out of this sum I paid 24 for water alone. I worked in scorching heat for 16-18 hours a day, and I did so only to come back to the Soviet Union. I saw no 'promised land,' but a hot and barren desert. I found myself among people who have no respect for anyone but themselves."

Arbitration Set, Ending Air Strike Across Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (NYT).—An agreement yesterday between the government and the Canadian Air Traffic Control Association to submit their differences to binding arbitration ended the 11-day strike that paralyzed all civil aviation across the country.

The announcement followed another day of negotiations during which both sides refused compromises needed to resolve the wage and hour dispute. It also followed a long cabinet meeting in which Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau reported that his ministers still opposed parliamentary action to force the 1,600 striking controllers back to work.

The controllers, who man the airport towers and direct airplane takeoffs and landings, refused to accept a tentative agreement last Saturday awarding them a 17 percent raise and a reduction of their work week from 36 hours to 34 1/2 hours.

Barzel Sees Nixon
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Rainer Barzel, leader of the opposition Christian Democratic party in West Germany, had a White House meeting with President Nixon today and said that none of the U.S. officials he has talked to have tried to exert any influence on him in connection with the recent Berlin treaties.

Mr. Barzel has taken a negative position on the accords aimed at settling differences between East and West Berlin.

Five Finnish Parties To Discuss Coalition
HELSINKI, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Leaders of Finland's five center-left political parties agreed today to start official negotiations to form a new coalition government despite disagreement on economic policy.

Paris Movies

An Exciting 'French Connection'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 28 (UPI).—About 10 years ago a French TV entertainer (Jacques Angele) smuggled about 24 pounds of raw heroin into the United States in an automobile. He worked for an international narcotics organization, and, after a sensational police hunt, was sentenced to three to six years in jail.

His case and those of several of his associates, some of whom are still at large, have been taken from the police files as the material for "The French Connection" (at the Balzac, the Triomphe and the Arlequin in English) which has been the reigning favorite at American box offices this winter.

Director William Friedkin has staged the film expertly in a semi-documentary manner and he moves its scandals at a breathless pace. Pac and Huston have been combined to produce an exciting melodrama.

Authenticity

Its climax is certainly invention but the feverish tempo of Manhattan has been captured elsewhere with such authenticity that even this extravagant episode fits persuasively into the general picture.

The acting is consistently convincing, always a sign of the firm control of a director. Gene Hackman bursts forth with a riveting account of the dedicated but scarcely endearing detective. He is tough, crude, courageous and something of a monomaniac as he desperately tries to crack the drug traffic—from the meetings of its merchants in luxurious hotel suites to the sale of snow and grass in sordid black bars.

Fernando Rey of the Spanish cinema is ideal as the suave European, the brain of the gang, posing as a smart gentleman, while Marcel Bozzuffi as the hired assassin succeeds in conveying the paranoid nature of this sinister figure with the sickly smile with which he receives orders and executes them.

William Friedkin is also responsible for the celluloid edition of Mart Crowley's "The Boys in the Band" (at the Montreuil and at the Studio Alpha in English), a bit of the New York and London theater a few seasons ago.

Crowley has written the adaptation himself, adding a few introductory scenes but otherwise leaving the text unchanged. Friedkin has placed it before the cameras and photographed it with the competent stage company. The result is an honest job of screen transcription and the bright dialogue

and commendable qualities of the original have been preserved.

It concerns a Manhattan homosexual who invites intimates to his apartment to celebrate the birthday of his friendliest enemy. The gay party, fun at first, takes on a sober complexion when the host's college friend, a square of squares, arrives unexpectedly. A grim truth game is started and its revelations lead to doleful soul-searching. As in the play, the comic interludes are superior to the near-tragic ones; the dramatic moments of the final half strain for dramatic urgency.

There are several compelling performances: that of Leonard Frey as the pock-marked birthday guest, that of Kenneth Nelson as the vindictive host, that of Cliff Gorman as the flighty queen, that of Laurence Luckinbill and Keith Prentice as the old couple and that of Robert La Tourneur as the wide-eyed hustler, a midnight cowboy.

Mahalia Jackson Praised by Nixon

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP).—"She was a noble woman, an artist without peer," President Nixon said of Mahalia Jackson, whose hand-clapping gospel songs endeared her to millions from Carnegie Hall to the capitals of Europe.

The 60-year-old singer died yesterday in a suburban Chicago hospital after a heart seizure. She had been a patient there since Jan. 19.

"America and the world, black people and all people, today mourn the passing of Mahalia Jackson. She was a noble woman, an artist without peer, a magnetic ambassador of goodwill for the United States in other lands, an exemplary servant of her God," Mr. Nixon said in a message of tribute sent here.

have been inspired by B-grade war films of Hollywood.

The second is "Le Dénichement Fémmin Rouge," seen at the Venice festival last summer. It is pictorially a handsome film, a series of ballet tableaux depicting the victory of a revolutionary women's brigade—benefiting from sage political and military counsel—over local tyranny in 1971. It has been photographed in flaming color and there is an inordinate amount of flag-waving. It is danced by the Peking Opera company with considerable spirit, but its choreography and its presentation are sternerly academic.

"Les Felons d'An-Tchui" (at the Cit-Le-Coeur) is from Hong Kong, a very fair sample of the sort of swashbuckling, Technicolor screen epics that now flood the cinemas of Southeast Asia where audiences show an insatiable appetite for them. Of fantastic cape-and-sword cut, it is set in Shantung in 1918 and tells how a valiant knight defeats a horde of bandits, disguised as show folk, when they invade a peaceful village.

Romain Gary, the author, taking a second shot at movie direction (his first: "Les Oiseaux Vont Mourir au Pérou"), delivers himself of an exceptionally violent and lurid melodrama in "Killing" (at the Mercury in English).

"The Pakistani Connection" might have been a more exact title as it suggests the Friedman film in an Eastern setting. Mr. Gary, employing a narcotics bureau detective as his mouthpiece, proposes a means of halting the worldwide drug traffic: Shoot—or knife—all its overlords.

French Consul

Gary, while French consul in Los Angeles, studied movie-making and sold many of his books for films. He was so dissatisfied with the results that he decided to write and direct motion pictures himself. He has learned the craft, but not the art. He is—in this second film—quite as able a director as most of his professional rivals but he appears to imitate their routine approach instead of striking out into new territory. "Killing"—with Jean Seberg as its harassed heroine, the wife of a double-dealing agent (James Mason)—is OK in its way. It contains lots of chases and enough surprises, but certainly a writer of such experience and intelligence as Gary could and should bring to the screen something a bit more original. This tale of cheating investigation and sudden murders is early Hitchcock belatedly revived.

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GERMANY-MUNICH
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ART IN PARIS

Exceptional View of British Romantics, Pre-Raphaelites

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Opening by coincidence just after Britain joined the Common Market, the exhibition inaugurated today at the Petit Palais (to April 16) brings to France a large panorama of British art of the romantic and pre-Raphaelite period.

It is of exceptional interest, not only because it brings to the Continent an art that one has few occasions to see this side of the Channel, but also because it assembles works from a variety of sources—public and private collections in England, France, Switzerland, the United States, Australia, etc.—that one could not hope to see under other circumstances. Sixty artists are represented by over 340 works, and their interest is most varied.

The Star

Turner is unquestionably the star of the show and is represented by over 50 oils and watercolors next to which much of the production of our own contemporaries appears downright retrograde. His view of the world about him is utterly personal and yet free from any striving after originality. Turner is first of all preoccupied with movement and with light. In his earlier, more precisely representational paintings one sees how he infuses a seascape with movement. The small in the foreground seems perpetually on the point of lurching away, in constant movement because the viewer's eye is led

through a flux of rhythms that it can never entirely fix. In France, much is made of the movement one is supposed to find in the work of Delacroix, Turner's younger contemporary—but this is an intellectual premise. One feels Delacroix striving after movement, but what he achieves is no more than a mental pattern of movement, a movement enlaid. Turner on the other hand is not static—except when he deals with human figures, with which he seems to be ill at ease.

One of his most famous paintings, "Rain, Steam, and Speed," which is on display here—is a synthesis of his essential preoccupations. It shows a train roaring over a bridge in a hazy golden landscape. (The actual railway line which impressed Turner in 1844 advertised speeds of 100 miles an hour and not, as we might smugly suppose today, 35 miles an hour.) The painting is barely defined, an abstraction both of movement and of light.

As certain critics have pointed out, the sights of nature which are a combination of varied light and color must be interpreted on canvas by the sole use of color. The painter must therefore make a compromise and establish a pattern of relationships which is a transposition of both. Constable, Turner's contemporary who is also well represented at the Petit Palais, was especially concerned with suggesting the true colors of landscape and rejected the painter must therefore make a compromise and establish a pattern of relationships which is a transposition of both. Constable, Turner's contemporary who is also well represented at the Petit Palais, was especially concerned with suggesting the true colors of landscape and rejected



Turner's "Campo Santo, Venice" from the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art.

Turner, on the other hand, with a more dynamic view, was not so much interested in the somewhat static inventory of colors as he was in the dynamics of light which, in a sense, he also treated as movement. The landscape in "Rain, Steam, and Speed" is composed of impalpable forms and unreal hues which do nonetheless succeed in expressing the dynamic impact of a landscape.

Daring

One sometimes gets the impression that he goes too far in diffuseness, that the painter and lack of form within such or such a canvas fails to achieve what he would have wished to do, because the delicate balance is no longer there. One cannot help admiring

his daring nonetheless—a daring born not out of provocation but out of an intimate conviction. Somehow remote and isolated in his outlook, Turner produced a quasi-pantheistic form of lyrical delectation. His world is one in which belongs commune through the splendor of the spectacle without ever encountering one another.

The major English portraitists of the period are also well represented—Reynolds and Gainsborough (the latter showing a mild Romanticism sentimentality), Raeburn and Lawrence. Leighton, working in the line of the French tradition, represents the romantic fascination with the force of nature (e.g. his painting of "The Falls on the Rhine at Schaffhausen").

The Swiss-born Fuseli spent all his productive years in England and is represented by a number of hyper-theatrical works of which the most successful, in my mind, is the "Nightmare" (a young woman lying in convulsive prostration, an arm reaching down from her breast while a glowing, phantom horse thrashes its threatening head in through the curtains). Fuseli represents one of the major trends of the romantic movement which took an interest in dreams and psychological forces. He is less successful when he tries to handle these objectively (as in his "Mad Bath"), but when his theme is not literary he appears to anticipate many aspects of surrealism.

William Blake is represented by a dozen characteristically still, rhetorical and "enigmatic" works. He is an essential figure of the period. John Martin is worth mentioning if only because he epitomizes a rather facile romanticism, literary, cataclysmic—sometimes breathtaking and occasionally impossibly kitschy.

Waxworks

The two-dimensional waxworks of the pre-Raphaelites, their total, absurd immobility, their maniacal concern with minutiae, their deeply neurotic preachings and pervasive alliance of guilt with underhanded sensuality make them weird and horrible examples of ugliness and sham. Not that Rossetti, Millais, Burn-Jones or William Holman Hunt were intentional frauds. They believed in Truth and Goodness and Purity and Repression and their art is practically cataleptic because of this. But you could not totally subscribe to Victorian virtue and its sentimental view of "goodness" and remain in your right mind. And so, as they were about the forbidden fruit as a horrible warning they are not displeased to lick at the juice that trickles down their wrist.

The great variety of artists and their number makes it impossible to do justice to all those who are of interest. Alexander Cozens is worth more than a passing reference for the sake of a graphic style that is free and dynamic. And there are many others one enjoys discovering for one reason or another in this panorama of over a century of English painting.

Other new exhibitions in Paris include: Marcoussis, Cabinet des Estampes, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to Feb. 28.

The Polish-born engraver Marcoussis was a friend of all the poets of the effervescent Parisian

literary scene in the first decades of this century. He began his career as an illustrator for numerous magazines but went on to illustrate the work of poets like Apollinaire, Tzara and Dada. These works are included in the present exhibition along with crisp portraits done with a remarkably easy line, of many of his contemporaries, Gertrude Stein, Arthur Rimbaud, Igor Markevitch and others. (If you go that way, don't miss the Dada exhibition in the same building, to Jan. 30.)

Seven Artists, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Jan. 31.

This is merely an "acrophage"—a selection of works that occupy the gallery walls between regular exhibitions—but it is rather interesting. A strangely atmospheric work by Barthelmy suggests the static, ivy-grown beauty of Rome in its traditional stagnation. Edouard Manet who at the moment paints nothing but too scenes, is represented by a view of the pelicans. American artist John de Andrea has a colored latex sculpture (with hair) of a nude couple that raises a couple of interesting problems regarding this sort of realism. Other artists on show are Lindner, Stafran, Botero and Beal.

Exposition Internationale d'Artisme, Maison de l'ORTF, Quai du Président Kennedy, Paris 16, to Feb. 13.

This is a large exhibition of crafts and folk art from French-speaking countries throughout the world. Artists and art lovers represented by a good selection of authentic works lent by specialized museums in Paris, but there is also a lot of material representing current production, some of it corny and some full of charm. Vietnam, Belgium, Canada, New Caledonia and France itself are of course also represented.

London Theater: Searing Experience—'Alpha Beta'

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—E. A. Whithead's "Alpha Beta" at the Royal Court Theatre is less a play than a searing emotional experience, one that inspires its two protagonists, Albert Finney and Rachel Roberts, as an embattled husband and wife, to raw, edged, powerful performances.

The hostilities go on for nine years and nothing much changes, except that each partner becomes increasingly defeated, unable to do anything but try to destroy the other. Both are trapped by the rigid standards of the society they inhabit, that no man's land between the working and the middle classes.

We eavesdrop on the moment he first asks her for a separation; the time four years later when each lives his separate life in the same house; the time when she scratches his car in retaliation—remaining together for the sake of the children; and later, after a separation, when he grows sentimental over the children he sees once a week, while she refuses implicitly to divorce him and threatens suicide in an attempt to bring him back.

Each act begins in the same quiet way, gradually working up to a yelling crescendo of recrimination and abuse, shocking attempts at destruction that bare the quivering nerves of relationship.

ships, that are painful because of their truth and because of the truth of the acting of Mr. Finney and Miss Roberts.

They are partners not only in a loveless marriage but in their adherence to the dead standards they have inherited. He claims that working-class morality is "rigid and depraved" and so, for them, it is. He wants freedom but can only imagine it in fantasy terms, of having a thousand women. He tries to make that a reality, drifting from affair to affair, seeking relationships and achieving destruction.

She, who was old enough to know the difference between a wedding and marriage, grows unyielding in her attitudes, following "the law, the moral law," which she regards as so self-evident that she does not bother to define it. At the end, she moves into total irrationality, refusing to let her husband free and yet encouraging him to kill himself. The best solution to their predicament.

Mr. Whithead writes with considerable wit as well as power, forcing laughter by the accuracy of his observation at the way human beings isolate each other. Anthony Page directs with painstaking care and exactitude.

Inter-Action's the Almost Free Theatre has been equipped with a

The Art Market

Riddle of Chinese Snuff Bottles

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—When it (tobacco) arrives at the capital, it is made into snuff, which, it is said, can clear the eyes, even more, it has the property of banishing infection. Glass bottles of all and every shape and color are made to contain it. There is an ivory spoon which is returned to the flask after snuffing. They are all manufactured by the Imperial Palace. Imitations are made by the common people but they never attain the standard of the original.

Such were the words of Wang Shih-chen, writing in 1706 about snuff. From the beginning, snuff inspired art in the shape of bottles and with that art came taking—China's oldest industry.

Of all the riddles about dates and artists with which the Chinese have presented collectors, the snuff-bottle riddle is the most difficult. Hugh M. Moss' latest book, "Snuff Bottles of China," from which Wang's quotation is taken, might well have been called "The Snuff Bottle Mystery."

Leafing through the catalogue for next Monday's sale of snuff bottles at Christie's, one is struck by the scarcity of dates for the 253 lots described. In many cases, there is no mention of any period at all. This generally means that the writer of the catalogue considers the piece of recent make. In this particular case, however, I have no doubt that the absence of a date often reflects uncertainty.

Example

A typical example is Lot 252, a "seed pod bottle of disc shape." A catalogue note says, "For another example of this type see 'Snuff Bottles of China' by Hugh M. Moss, p. 97." On page 97 is a charming eggplant-shaped bottle, dated by Mr. Moss to "1820-1900." Bred as this dating is, it apparently struck the writer of the Christie's catalogue as exaggeratedly precise, too precise to tag Lot 252 with the same dates. In several other cases the presence of a reign-mark is mentioned. For example, Lot 213 is described as "marked on the base with a four-character Yung Cheng mark in underglaze blue"—but the period is not stated, which means that the expert is not sure that the object was actually made at the time suggested by the reign-mark.

The writer of Christie's catalogue often refers his readers to Mr. Moss' book for comparison, an oblique way of saying that he does not want to commit himself but that there does exist a certain amount of information and documentation—and that it is up to the collector to make up his own mind.

In any other category, such impression would be enough to kill the market. The paradoxical fact is that the snuff-bottle market is doing better and better every year. The average price range is \$80 to \$900 at a sale devoted to snuff bottles. Apparently the appeal of the carefully carved bottles of glass, Jasper, Canton enamel or even lapis lazuli is strong enough to induce the average buyer to

discard any gnawing doubts about period. The \$80 to \$900 range is that of bottles loosely described and sold without guarantees of period and workmanship.

Those few bottles which can be pinpointed to a given period—and even ascribed to known artists—often rise far above these limits. One June 14, 1971, when one of the finest sales of snuff bottles ever held anywhere took place at Christie's, a rock-crystal bottle with a landscape painted inside by Chon Lo-yuan fetched the staggering price of 420 guineas (roughly \$1,058 at the time). For an object measuring 3 3/4 inches, dated 1888, this is a fantastic sum. But this case is far from being isolated. In the same sale, Lot 46, a so-called inside painted "hair crystal" bottle dated 1916 and signed by Yeh Shun-san, 2 1/8 inches high, made 360 guineas.

It must be emphasized that these two bottles were painted in the most academic and even repetitive style of traditional Chinese art. They do not represent any avant-garde school—which case these high prices would be more understandable. Obviously, the snuff bottle has become a collector's item—the kind of object, small, bright and neat, pleasant to handle and easy to understand at first sight and which has an immediate attraction for all those who did not have enough lead soldiers to play with in early childhood.

As a market category, the snuff bottle owes its position to one dealer, Hugh M. Moss, (HEAT, Nov. 6, 1971). Son of Sidney Moss, one of London's leading dealers in top-quality Chinese art, Hugh Moss selected the one neglected field in Chinese art where objects were available in large quantities and launched an art magazine with the simple title of Chinese Snuff Bottles. His latest work is "Snuff Bottles of China." With a dealer's practical mind, he conceived this book as a sort of overland sales catalogue with every one of the 400 items illustrated in color and at actual size, accompanied by captions giving the known facts in the terse style of a sales catalogue. At the beginning, he summarizes his main discoveries: the identification of several late 19th-century artists—whose whose works are fetching some of the highest prices at auctions.

As a result of his research, Mr. Moss has achieved a prominence in his field that few dealers can boast, and controls the market to a large extent. At Christie's sale of June 14, 1971, the two Mosses, father and son, bought 102 lots of the 190 which were sold. Whether these were bought on commission for collectors (a time-honored custom in London) or for stock matters little.

The situation will probably change rapidly as the number of collectors grows and as more dealers become interested in the field. One of the fascinations of this class of object d'art is that many more discoveries—identifications of artists, attributions of unknown works to the right man, etc.—will obviously be made in the future. And many of these will be made by collectors at sales such as Christie's on Monday.

Around the Rome Galleries

Bagier, Billingsley, Dvorka, Leavy, American Academy, 5 Via A. Mastini, Rome, until Feb. 20.

Four young American artists are united in this intriguing exhibition.

John Leavy, with sober oils leaning toward a calm realism, and Jessica Dvorka, playfully translating nature into tactile surfaces aiming at the rediscovery of materials and the material world, represent two major directions in American art today.

Leavy's muted landscapes and portraits of modern people in old-fashioned overalls owe something to Edwin Dickinson's intricate and mystical traditionalism. The landscapes and details, from quiet villages, under cloudy skies, in

France and England are steadily observed and the space they are they better, they are. Although at times too dry, his is reassuringly even and straight painting that will certainly become more individual.

Mary Billingsley, by contrast, is an abstract painter although she uses landscapes, too, to start her acrylic and collage compositions in vivid colors and jagged, interlocking shapes.

Robin Bagier's boxes are the most fun. The boxes house Victorian and art nouveau gimcracks from attics, flea markets and antique fairs. Buttons, bones, angels' heads and dolls' eyes have been resurrected, polished and finished with an artisan's care

and put together again in juxtapositions in clock cases.

But back to Dvorka: Her funny little mushroom exorcises are assembled in boxes or bulge from boards and are made from multi-colored velvets. The bud-like forms are made from cunning and puffy as Disney animals, but they form with sexual allusions. Like Arla Patch, she is feminine in the best sense of the word; instead of bothering with cold, abstract problems, she has found an instinctive sensual expression. Her "Mendocino Fog," her "Road to the Beach," her "Roman Street Scene," her "Traveling Clock" and other oils.

EDITH SCHLOSS.



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ART EXHIBITIONS

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Germany Gets Slight Rise in Trade Surplus

Exports Up 9% in '71; Imports Increase 10%

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—West Germany's trade surplus rose slightly to 15.7 billion deutsche marks last year from 15.7 billion DM in 1970, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

Exports over the year increased by 9 percent to 138 billion DM, while imports rose 10 percent to 126.1 billion.

The office said that in real terms imports rose about 11 percent, reflecting lower average prices for imported goods over the year, while exports at constant 1962 prices increased by about 7 percent.

The office said that the trade surplus rose to 137 billion DM in December from 134 billion in November, but was lower than the 2.7 billion level of December, 1970.

Exports rose by 12 percent, or about 1.37 billion DM, to 12.42 billion DM in December compared with the previous month, but were about 1 percent, or 1.07 billion DM, lower than in December, 1970.

The office said that taking these figures together with those for invisibles, preliminary federal bank figures show that West Germany ran a current account surplus of 500 million DM last year, against a 2.5 billion DM surplus in 1970.

U.K. Consortium Formed to Bid For Thos. Cook

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—A five-member consortium today said it is a prospective bidder for Thomas Cook & Son Ltd., the state-owned travel firm that is being sold to private enterprise. The group consists of Barclays Bank International Ltd., which would hold 45 percent of Thomas Cook if the group should bid and the bid should be successful; British Overseas Airways Corp., 10 percent; Grand Metropolitan Hotels Ltd., 25 percent; and W.H. Smith & Son (Holdings) Ltd., 10 percent.

The group said it had submitted a memorandum to the government's merchant bank adviser, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. A memorandum outlining prospective bidders' qualifications for running the company and intentions toward the company was required to be submitted by today.

Others submitting memoranda include American Express Co. and Trafalgar House Investments Ltd.

Volvo, Asea May Sign Kama Plant Pact

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—Volvo and Allmanna-ensiska Elektriska (Asea) may sign an agreement for massive technical assistance in developing the Soviet Union's Kama River truck plant, Volvo managing director Pehr Gyllenhammar said today.

He said an agreement might be signed this spring, subject to complete accord. Mr. Gyllenhammar and other business leaders just returned from top-level meetings in Moscow.

Volvo and Asea are the companies that would principally be involved in the negotiations for technical and theoretical assistance in building gearboxes and production equipment, respectively.

At Business Symposium

Werner Appeals for Action On EEC Monetary Pooling

By Andrew Leigh

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—A call to tackle the problem of a Common Market monetary union was made today by Pierre Werner, president of Luxembourg. Speaking at the second European Management Symposium, he revealed that the EEC Commission wants to go ahead with a European cooperation plan which would include some pooling of monetary matters.

However, he denied that the EEC and monetary union leads definitely to a unified Europe. This was an over-simplification and still missing was the basic need of assured convertibility of currencies, he said.

Whatever the outcome of the struggle for monetary unification, Mr. Werner is convinced that EEC economic integration has progressed "too far for us to turn back now." He added that our consumers' world needs the dynamism of international trade which in turn presupposes a smooth functioning of a stable payments system. Finally he suggested that "it's up to Europe to play its proper role."

The speech came at the end

of the main part of the symposium and fitted neatly with yesterday's claim by Edward Robert Schö, professor at the Sloan Business School, that European firms could have a big future if only they would stop worrying about competing with the transnational super giants.

He suggested that "most European firms are suffering from an inferiority complex about size" and cited three factors which are inhibiting the growth of the super giants.

The three factors were monopoly and anti-trust laws, increased legislation in developing countries against foreign-dominated investment, and finally sheer size leading to difficulties in motivation of people, controlling the organization and the ability to innovate effectively.

But, added the professor, "the problems of the transnational giants are the opportunities of the medium-sized firms typical of the European establishment." He could not have had a better message for the 400 top European managers listening to him and they leaped it up.

The audience of business managers has been bombarded with techniques and strategies all this week to help them in thinking about an enlarged Europe. They have also been confronted with several completely different methods of aiding managerial decision-making each of which is complex and, of course, costly to adopt. As one cynical manager put it: "If we used all these systems we'd either be super-efficient or just plain broke."

Company Reports

Avon Products

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	308.6	265.9
Profits (millions)	50.5	44.4
Per Share	0.88	0.78

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	873.1	759.2
Profits (millions)	109.1	98.9
Per Share	1.89	1.72

Bank of New York

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	325.5	242.5
Profits (millions)	18.6	20.4
Per Share	0.60	0.68

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	1,066.4	991.5
Profits (millions)	75.7	74.5
Per Share	2.45	2.32

Dresser Industries

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	217.2	226.5
Profits (millions)	8.3	12.9
Per Share	0.60	1.08

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	805.0	789.0
Profits (millions)	32.0	32.2
Per Share	2.36	3.00

Eastern Airlines

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	1,064.0	971.2
Profits (millions)	5.9	5.6
Per Share	0.32	0.39

Leasag

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	124.9	123.8
Profits (millions)	2.7	3.1
Per Share	0.11	0.14

Magnavox

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	34.1	27.8
Profits (millions)	1.9	1.6
Per Share	1.96	1.60

McDonnell Douglas

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	608.2	451.1
Profits (millions)	37.3	24.8
Per Share	0.91	0.85

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	2,089.1	2,088.2
Profits (millions)	80.92	92.57
Per Share	2.71	3.15

Pfizer

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	951.5	885.7
Profits (millions)	90.8	83.3
Per Share	1.38	1.28

Stauffer Chemical

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	111.5	107.1
Profits (millions)	4.36	5.71
Per Share	0.48	0.57

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	492.8	425.5
Profits (millions)	24.92	25.98
Per Share	2.48	2.60

International Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	115.9	114.5	115.9	105.4
Brussels	106.47	105.77	106.47	95.46
Frankfurt	134.90	133.90	134.90	125.25
London	39.87	39.5	39.87	37.4
London 500	267.11	265.23	267.11	256.75
Milano	47.58	47.07	47.58	45.08
Paris	102.4	102.5	102.4	100.1
Stockholm	432.68	431.09	432.68	420.10
Tokyo (a)	210.45	208.78	210.45	192.15
Tokyo (b)	202.46	202.04	202.46	212.21
Zurich	325.1	325.8	325.1	327.1

(a) new, (b) old.

Economic Analysis

Juggling With the Budget Deficit

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—First Boston Corp. economist Albert Wojniakowski believes that the federal government could have reported a budget deficit for fiscal 1972 of "only" \$28.8 billion rather than the \$38.8 billion projected this week by President Nixon.

An analysis of the budget, Mr. Wojniakowski says, shows that the government is planning to speed up payments that normally would have been made after July 31, and thus fall in fiscal 1972, to the January-June 1972 period.

"As a result of this immediate bulge in spending (in fiscal 1972), the increase in spending for the next fiscal year is held to less than \$10 billion," he says. "By this ploy, the government appears to have succeeded in getting the press to highlight the smallness of the expenditures rise and to attribute the deficits mainly to revenue shortfalls."

Mr. Wojniakowski says that in the July-December 1971 period government expenditures amounted to only about \$112 billion "and they would seasonally tend to be somewhat smaller" over the next six months. But the Nixon administration projected total spending for this fiscal year of more than \$238 billion. To reach that figure expenditures over the final six months would have to jump to about \$125 billion, he said.

"The rise is apparently to be accomplished (if it can be done) by shifting forward \$8 billion or more of payments to defense contractors and to state and local governments from the summer to the spring. In addition the assumption is made (in the budget) that over \$2 billion in revenue

sharing funds will have been paid out by June 30, says Mr. Wojniakowski.

"As a result of this bulge in spending the increase in spending for the next fiscal year is held to less than \$10 billion when it would otherwise have been well over \$20 billion," he notes.

If the government accelerated its spending in fiscal 1972 because it believes that the increased deficit will buoy the economy it may be in for a surprise, according to Mr. Wojniakowski.

He noted that the recipients of the additional funds will not be getting any more money over the course of the calendar year. They will simply be getting it sooner.

"They will not spend appreciably more, rather they will simply pay the extra short term securities the Treasury will have to issue," he said.

He added that the deficit will do little to prompt the Federal Reserve Board to pursue a more expansionist monetary policy, because the additional securities will more or less be absorbed by non-bank institutions and corporations, obviating the need for the Fed to finance the securities.

The impact on real gross national product growth, Mr. Wojniakowski says, is likely to be adverse. The huge deficit will likely kindle inflation fears, partly because few people will believe that next year's spending increase will be as small as projected.

Although Mr. Wojniakowski does not make a point of it in his study, many economists believe that expectations of a high rate of inflation cause people generally to save more rather than to spend.

Japan Lifts

Import Quotas

On Four Items

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese cabinet today formally decided to remove import quotas from four items effective Feb. 1, two months ahead of the original schedule.

The items are computer peripheral equipment, aircraft weighing less than 5,972 kilograms, aircraft radar and aircraft radio equipment.

The step was apparently part of a package of measures the Japanese promised at the recent San Clemente summit meeting with President Nixon, and which were finally agreed upon in talks between the Japanese and the United States in Washington earlier this week.

The exact status of those talks remains somewhat unclear as neither government has yet released a formal statement on their outcome.

At a press conference yesterday Japan's minister of international trade and industry said only that "it seemed to him an agreement had been reached."

Officials said they did not expect to announce the results of the talks until sometime next week.

The cabinet meeting today also decided to abolish Japan's automatic import quota system effective Feb. 1, transferring the remaining 11 items on this list to the automatic approval system.

This essentially results in a relaxation of the administrative procedures necessary to secure the import of such goods.

Arbed President Hints At Dividend Reduction

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—Tony Neuman, president of Arbed's Reunions de Burbach-Rich-Dudelange (Arbed), indicated today that the company's 1971 dividend will be cut from the 400 Belgian francs paid for 1970.

Speaking at an employees' meeting, Mr. Neuman said 1971 was marked by a "substantial deterioration in Arbed's situation," and the outlook for at least the first part of 1972 was scarcely better.

Sheikh Reveals Compensation

Terms of Oil Share Demand

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—The chief negotiator for the oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf said today that compensation for the 20 percent "participation" they are demanding in Western oil companies operating on their territories would be determined solely by the book value of their investments.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, who will represent the other five Persian Gulf companies in the negotiations, said in an interview that compensation would not include any allowance for oil reserves in company concessions, since "the oil is ours."

The operating companies have underwritten their investments in the producer countries to keep down tax payments, and their total book value for the Middle East is only \$1.4 billion. Hence the price they would receive from the producer countries would be much less than if the prices were determined by the investments' market value.

Some of the other producers want to buy a larger participation immediately. Iraq, for example, wants 30 percent and Nigeria (not a party to the present negotiations) wants 35 percent, he said. The other Persian Gulf producers are Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar.

Saudi Arabia, he said, will accept 20 percent but wants to increase its participation in the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) to 51 percent before the company concession expires in the year 2000.

Algeria, Sheikh Yamani reminded, has already nationalized 51 percent of oil company operations, and Libya intends to do the same.

He indicated, however, that as the concessions gradually expire the Persian Gulf producers will take over complete control of the oil operations.

"Goodbye to Aramco," he said in the year 2000 he said, "we will say goodbye to Aramco as we might say goodbye to our arrangements with it or some other company." Aramco is jointly owned by four American oil giants, Standard of California, Standard of New Jersey, Texaco and Mobil.

Sheikh Yamani left Geneva today for Jidda, the administrative capital of Saudi Arabia, where he will meet the oil companies' representative, Frank Jurgens of Aramco, on Tuesday for the next round of talks.

The Saudi Arabian minister explained, however, that these would not last more than one or two sessions. Their principal aim, he said, is to clarify for the oil companies some aspects of the "participation" demand, which was officially presented here last week.

Subsequent negotiations, he said, will be held at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's royal capital, so as to be new King Faisal and the Saudi Arabian government.

The exchange made two monumental mistakes, brokers and diamond industry sources say. It counted on public participation to support prices, participation that simply has not materialized, and it placed far too high an initial value on the 20-carat contracts.

The exchange got enthusiastic responses, all right, but most of it apparently came not from the man in the street but from incredulous diamond merchants. They could not believe the prices quoted the first day, when the principals of the exchange itself were buying futures and supporting prices, and they quickly besieged brokers with orders to go short. Futures prices kept tumbling then.

In the meantime, exchange principals who helped establish those high opening prices with their own futures purchases are locked into their long positions, able to sell only at a heavy loss and only then if they can find a buyer—usually a short covering his position. Trading has been scanty. On opening day, Jan. 19, 1972, contracts changed hands. But this dwindled rapidly to only 11 contracts last Tuesday, when prices dropped the allowable maximum so quickly that there was no time for much trading. Thursday, 68 contracts were traded, almost all of them longs selling out to shorts.

Mr. Gaiber, the bullish director, former chairman, and largest shareholder in the exchange, concedes he "got killed" in the stampede by the shorts, but bravely asserts that the trading is coming under control.

Mr. Gaiber has weathered storms before—he once lost \$400,000 in egg and onion

Wall St. Prices Surge As Trade Gets Hectic

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices moved broadly higher today on the heaviest volume in more than five months, with glamour issues continuing to lead the sharp recovery.

"This volume is massive," declared an awe-struck Wall Street broker. "Look at that tape—it shows that the public is coming back into the market."

Turnover boomed to an even 25 million shares, up from yesterday's 20.38 million, with the bulk of trading still done by the market's big swingers—the institutional investors.

It marked the fifth heaviest day of trading in Big Board history and the most active session since last Aug. 17, when 25.39 million shares changed hands.

With the tape running three minutes late at the bell, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 906.38 with a gain of 6.35. It achieved a psychological victory by vaulting above the barrier at 900, a victory sweetened for stock brokers by the tremendous commission business. The Dow rose 10.88 yesterday after six straight declines featured by profit-taking.

Sending the glimmers—and many other issues—higher was a combination of rosy 1971 reports, expectations of 1972 profits and the more venturesome spirit of investors. Brokers noted that, in some cases, short covering was also a factor.

Among the glamour gainers were ARA Services, up 5 to 163, Levitz Furniture, up 4 1/2 to 154 1/2, Bausch & Lomb, up 5 1/2 to 193 1/4, and Puroator, up 5 1/2 to 113.

Indicators of the strength in varied groups, advances of more than 2 points also showed in American Air Filter, Motorola, Texas Instruments, Norfolk & Western, Maytag, Blue Bell and Schering-Plough.

The overall statistics bore the trappings of a bull market with a whopping 143 highs and only 3 lows. As an extra dividend, the Big Board struck this coming year's 1,000 winners and 450 losers. This means that market breadth—the compilation of advances and declines—has improved greatly during the last two active sessions.

Helping investor sentiment were cuts in the floating prime rate—to 4 1/2 percent from 4 3/4 percent—by a pair of major New York banks.

But viewed as more important in fueling the market's current advance was the Commerce Department report yesterday that leading economic indicators rose briskly during December. One of these climbing, incidentally, occurred in stock prices.

The American Exchange index ended the session at 77.03, up .17. Advancing issues led declines 641 to 350. Volume rose to 7.8 million shares from 6.9 million yesterday.

Aramco Oil was the most active issue, closing with a gain of 1 1/8 at 20 1/8 on 122,800 shares.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—U.S. construction contracting for December pushed the 1971 total to a record \$79.6 billion, up 17 percent from \$68.2 billion in 1970, the F.W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Inc. said today.

December's contracts reached \$5.2 billion, up 19 percent from \$4.3 billion in 1970. The seasonally adjusted Dodge index, which uses 1967 as a base period of 100, climbed to 160, continuing the upward trend of late 1971. November's index was 155. Particularly important in the steady advance was the 1971 housing boom.

But George A. Christie, vice-president and chief economist, said he believed the housing market had reached "its practical ceiling for the time being."

Additional growth of construction this year "will have to come from the nonresidential sector," he said. "The potential is there to speed up recovery in the months ahead, as evidenced by a recent revival of industrial and commercial contracting and the promise of higher public works spending."

Subsequent negotiations, he said, will be held at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's royal capital, so as to be new King Faisal and the Saudi Arabian government.

The exchange got enthusiastic responses, all right, but most of it apparently came not from the man in the street but from incredulous diamond merchants. They could not believe the prices quoted the first day, when the principals of the exchange itself were buying futures and supporting prices, and they quickly besieged brokers with orders to go short. Futures prices kept tumbling then.

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Following Tuesday's meeting of exchange directors, member firms were urged to advise customers not to pile into the skidding diamond futures market. Previously, the exchange boosted margin requirements on each contract to \$1,800 from \$850 to discourage speculation. Director MacKenzie says that if prices continue to plummet, he expects further boosts in margins.

"Wild speculation is no good for any market," he says. "Anybody with any intelligence wants to stabilize the market now."

Not everybody, though. There is a certain Mr. P. in Los Angeles who thinks prices are going lower, and soon, Mr. P. says he made a killing by short-selling palladium and propane when they first appeared on commodities markets at what he considered excessive initial prices, and he sniffed out the same situation in diamonds. He is not planning to cover his short position until he has to. As far as the exchange principals are concerned, Mr. P. figures those who live by the sword can die by it. "Listen, they began trading in diamond futures for publicity," he says, "and they went into the market on that basis."

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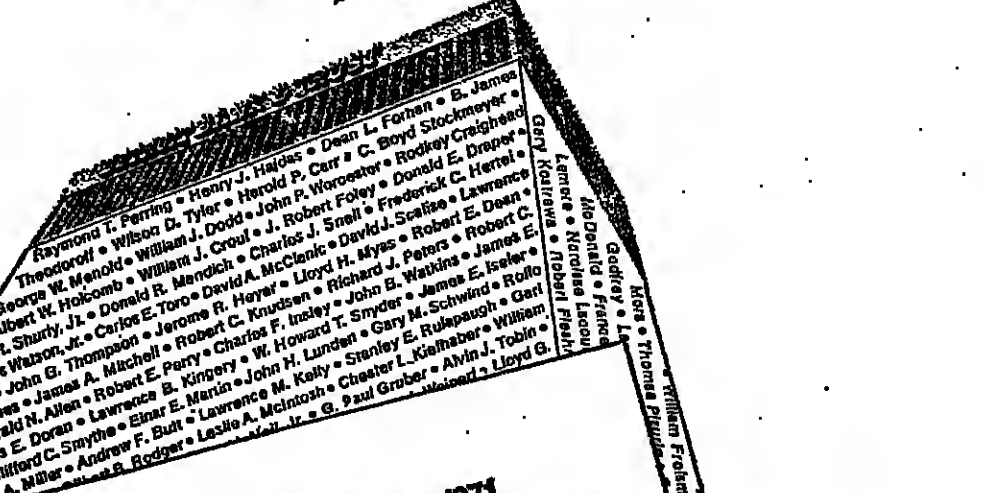
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1297	16	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1297	16	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1297	16	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1298	17	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1298	17	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1298	17	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1299	18	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1299	18	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1299	18	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1300	19	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1300	19	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1300	19	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1301	20	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1301	20	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1301	20	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1302	21	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1302	21	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1302	21	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1303	22	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1303	22	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1303	22	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1304	23	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1304	23	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1304	23	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1305	24	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1305	24	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1305	24	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1306	25	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1306	25	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1306	25	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1307	26	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1307	26	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1307	26	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1308	27	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1308	27	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1308	27	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1309	28	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1309	28	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1309	28	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1310	29	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1310	29	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1310	29	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1311	30	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1311	30	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1311	30	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1312	31	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1312	31	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1312	31	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1313	32	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1313	32	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1313	32	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1314	33	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1314	33	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1314	33	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1315	34	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1315	34	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1315	34	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1316	35	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1316	35	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1316	35	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1317	36	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1317	36	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1317	36	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1318	37	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1318	37	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1318	37	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1319	38	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1319	38	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1319	38	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1320	39	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1320	39	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1320	39	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1321	40	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1321	40	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1321	40	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1322	41	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1322	41	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1322	41	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1323	42	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1323	42	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1323	42	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1324	43	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1324	43	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1324	43	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1325	44	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1325	44	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1325	44	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1326	45	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1326	45	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1326	45	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1327	46	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1327	46	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1327	46	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1328	47	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1328	47	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1328	47	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1329	48	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1329	48	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1329	48	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1330	49	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1330	49	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1330	49	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1331	50	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1331	50	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1331	50	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1332	51	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1332	51	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1332	51	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1333	52	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1333	52	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1333	52	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1334	53	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1334	53	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1334	53	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1335	54	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1335	54	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128	1128	1335	54	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159											
1336	55	Academy	1/10	100	157	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	1336	55	Bo	6/8	1200	1271	113	1128</																					

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and more than 2¼ billion dollars strong...
thanks to you!**



TRUST

Statement of Condition		LIABILITIES	
..... \$ 350,346.486		Demand Deposits.....	262,411,666
..... 290,915.251		Savings and Personal Time Deposits.....	2,158,793.293
..... 6,031.775		Other Time Deposits.....	61,655,000
..... 400,859.279		Total Deposits.....	14,726,316
..... 4,439.569		Funds Borrowed.....	22,747,359
..... 704,232.673		Unearned Income.....	2,358,102.339
		Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities.....	
		Total Liabilities.....	23,220,368
		RESERVE	
		Reserve for Loan Losses.....	30,641,700
		CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
		Capital Stock—\$10 par value.....	110,000,000
		Shares Authorized.....	20,138,082
		and Outstanding.....	198,278,792
		Surplus.....	32,440,102.393
		Undivided Profits.....	
		Unpaid Dividends.....	

[illegible][illegible]

A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS ADD UP

ON ROOMS WITH A VIEW OF THE ACROPOLIS. CASTELLANA HILTON MADR
LONDON HILTON IN FASHIONABLE PARK LA
FINE HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTELS IN EUROPE. FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON H

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

[illegible]

TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN EUROPE

CENTER OF MADRID SOCIAL LIFE. **CAVALIERI HILTON ROME** IN ITS OWN PRIVATE HILLTOP ESTATE.
PARIS HILTON IN THE SHADOW OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.
 OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.

1

هذه هي الامور التي يجب ان تكون على علم بها



New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

هكذا من الأمل

1971-72— Stocks and	Stk.	Net	1971-72— Stocks and	Stk.	Net	1971-72— Stocks and	Stk.	Net
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[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

Cash	Jun	34.10	34.10	33.70	33.70	34.05	Jun
	Aug	33.60	33.60	33.25	33.25	33.50	Aug

Reg- type-	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
year	32.49	32.89	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47
28	32.49	32.89	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47
33%	32.49	32.89	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47
100.00	32.49	32.89	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47
74.50	32.49	32.89	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47
4.12%	32.49	32.89	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47
1.62	32.49	32.89	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47
1.54%	32.49	32.89	32.53	32.53	32.53	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47	32.47

Sales: Feb 919; April 1440; June 506;
 Aug 184; Oct Dec 337; Feb 1440.

LIVE HOGS
 Feb 28.85 27.37 26.20 26.40 22.10
 Apr 21.75 20.70 20.30 20.30 20.30
 May 20.70 20.30 20.30 20.30 20.30
 Jul 20.70 20.30 20.30 20.30 20.30
 Aug 20.70 20.30 20.30 20.30 20.30
 Oct 20.70 20.30 20.30 20.30 20.30
 Dec 20.70 20.30 20.30 20.30 20.30

Sales: Feb 257; April 453; June 312;
 Jul 213; Aug 551; Oct 49; Dec 109.

SHELL EGGS
 Feb 27.90 26.10 27.35 27.45 26.90
 Apr 27.90 26.10 27.35 27.45 26.90
 May 27.90 26.10 27.35 27.45 26.90
 May 27.90 26.10 27.35 27.45 26.90

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT
Jan. 28, '72

[illegible]

London

Anglo-Amcp.	2.17	Rh. Pauane..
Anglo-Amin..	1.28	RioTinto....
BarclayBank	6.49	RoyalDutch..
		El Gatala

Bachmann.....	2.87	Schmidlin.....
Bauer.....	1.96	Seiler.....
Böhm.....	3.05	Shall.....
Britt-Corpan.....	0.73	Silms.....
Brü. Petrolie.....	5.38	Soc. Générale
Brüt-Lyck.....	0.93V	SuezCanFin.
Chartered.....	2.47	Thomson.....
Casuarina.....	1.43	UgineLeval.
Chrysalis.....	0.84	YoungStn.
Compt. Rend.	2.40	
Dacca Rec.....	3.84	
Danloper.....	3.61	
Dunlop.....	1.78	
Emanuel.....	2.32	
EisenStahl.....	5.30	
G. B. G.	6.34	
Glaco St.....	5.27	
Gl.Univ.St.....	2.59	
Gulm.....	1.93	
Hawitowid.....	5.50	
Hutten-Bayr.....	1.78	
IndChem.....	2.38	

Market Summary

Jan. 28, '52

Most Active—New York		
McDonald	262,700	35 1/4
Gen Foods	261,900	30 3/4
Arch Chemical	216,000	20 1/2
Chrysler	205,200	31 3/4
Pan Am	176,700	15
Arlan Rity	173,300	21
Armstrong	188,800	40 1/4
Morse Shoe	162,500	22 1/2
Univis Corp	158,700	15 1/4
Brown	146,600	16 1/2
Transact Inv	135,700	30 1/2
Marcos Inc	147,700	7 1/4
Compu Soft	124,400	25 1/2
Pfizer	141,400	57 3/4
Gulf Wind	127,500	3 1/4
Volume, all stocks:	25,000,000	
Volume, 15 stocks:	7,788,500 shares	
Ratio, 15 stocks:	10.0 percent	
Average price, 15 stocks:	\$22.82	
New 1977-78 highs:	143	
New 1977-78 lows:	3	

Advances: 1,009; declines: 48
changed: 284.

N.Y. Stock Index: 57.78 +0.
 Industrials: 62.23 +0.51: trans-
 tion: 51.29 +0.37: utility:

-0.03; Finance: 74.29 +0.51			
Most Active—Amex			
Asarora D	121.90	20 1/2	
Coarlen	179.10	20 1/2	
Syntex	103.20	27 1/2	
TWA wt	96.50	31 1/2	
Iroquois Ind	99.30	26 1/2	
Chmp Horn	77.40	30 1/2	
Autv. Phoe	76.60	30 1/2	
Drew Natl	73.00	17 1/2	
Banister Ctl	65.00	16 1/2	
Austral II	37.10	21 1/2	
Approx. total stock sales			
Stock sales year ago			
American Stock Index:			
High	Low	Close	
27.35	26.78	27.05	
Dow Jones Avera			
	Open	High	Low
36 Ind	964.20	973.23	976.50
36 Ind	964.20	973.23	976.50

15	U11	117.24	118.23	116.21	117.24
45	Stk	317.06	323.28	314.57	317.06

Standard & Poor
High Low

425 Indus.	116.13	114.19	117.11
20 Rails	66.29	46.38	4
35 Util.	50.97	58.95	5
500 Stocks	104.98	103.32	10

Odd-Lot Trading in

	Shares	Buy	Sales
Jan. 27	397,510	802.96	
Jan. 26	238,171	418.33	
Jan. 25	259,756	506.90	
Jan. 24	272,516	689.56	
Jan. 8	268,763	689.24	

These totals are included in sales figures.

New

NEW RIGHTS-143

Am Bldg	Curtiss Wt	Gulf
A Meducorp	Dayco p/a	Giff
AmRsh Dev	Delta AirL	Gib

AMP Inc	Danny Rea	GHT	Hurt
ARA Svc	Dereco PFA	GHT	Hurt
Arten Rly	Dereco PFB	GHT	Hurt
Armet Rub	Digital Eng	GHT	Hurt
Ausum Onls	Olansky	GHT	Hurt
Bath Ind Inc	Dorr Oliver	GHT	Hurt
Bausch & Lomb	Dymco Ind	GHT	Hurt
Bea Corp	Edison Corp	GHT	Hurt
Beef & Beef	Easton Corp	GHT	Hurt
Beef 270pt	Easton Co Pr	GHT	Hurt
Beckman	Edison Bros	GHT	Hurt
Berkley Ph	Elitne Corp	GHT	Hurt
Belt Steel	Essex Intl	GHT	Hurt
Blue Bell	Felch Ind	GHT	Hurt
Boeing	FedPep w/	GHT	Hurt
Borg & Muth	FedPep of w/	GHT	Hurt
Brumack	FedPep of w/	GHT	Hurt
Bundy	FeinCng Inc	GHT	Hurt
Carlsile	Fleetsw Ent	GHT	Hurt
Cheslen Ind	Fly Tiger w/	GHT	Hurt
CoComia) Sr	For Mact	GHT	Hurt
CmwEd 212	For Mact	GHT	Hurt

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(6) "Trading" Suggestions.

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rington Petroleum, B&B
Corporation.

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on each as part of our offer
containing 30 Stock Split Can-

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Trading		1971-72 Stocks and Bonds		1970-71		1969-70		1968-69		1967-68		1966-67		1965-66		1964-65		1963-64		1962-63		1961-62		1960-61		1959-60		1958-59		1957-58		1956-57		1955-56		1954-55		1953-54		1952-53		1951-52		1950-51		1949-50		1948-49		1947-48		1946-47		1945-46		1944-45		1943-44		1942-43		1941-42		1940-41		1939-40		1938-39		1937-38		1936-37		1935-36		1934-35		1933-34		1932-33		1931-32		1930-31		1929-30		1928-29		1927-28		1926-27		1925-26		1924-25		1923-24		1922-23		1921-22		1920-21		1919-20		1918-19		1917-18		1916-17		1915-16		1914-15		1913-14		1912-13		1911-12		1910-11		1909-10		1908-09		1907-08		1906-07		1905-06		1904-05		1903-04		1902-03		1901-02		1900-01		1899-00		1898-99		1897-98		1896-97		1895-96		1894-95		1893-94		1892-93		1891-92		1890-91		1889-90		1888-89		1887-88		1886-87		1885-86		1884-85		1883-84		1882-83		1881-82		1880-81		1879-80		1878-79		1877-78		1876-77		1875-76		1874-75		1873-74		1872-73		1871-72		1870-71		1869-70		1868-69		1867-68		1866-67		1865-66		1864-65		1863-64		1862-63		1861-62		1860-61		1859-60		1858-59		1857-58		1856-57		1855-56		1854-55		1853-54		1852-53		1851-52		1850-51		1849-50		1848-49		1847-48		1846-47		1845-46		1844-45		1843-44		1842-43		1841-42		1840-41		1839-40		1838-39		1837-38		1836-37		1835-36		1834-35		1833-34		1832-33		1831-32		1830-31		1829-30		1828-29		1827-28		1826-27		1825-26		1824-25		1823-24		1822-23		1821-22		1820-21		1819-20		1818-19		1817-18		1816-17		1815-16		1814-15		1813-14		1812-13		1811-12		1810-11		1809-10		1808-09		1807-08		1806-07		1805-06		1804-05		1803-04		1802-03		1801-02		1800-01		1799-00		1798-99		1797-98		1796-97		1795-96		1794-95		1793-94		1792-93		1791-92		1790-91		1789-90		1788-89		1787-88		1786-87		1785-86		1784-85		1783-84		1782-83		1781-82		1780-81		1779-80		1778-79		1777-78		1776-77		1775-76		1774-75		1773-74		1772-73		1771-72		1770-71		1769-70		1768-69		1767-68		1766-67		1765-66		1764-65		1763-64		1762-63		1761-62		1760-61		1759-60		1758-59		1757-58		1756-57		1755-56		1754-55		1753-54		1752-53		1751-52		1750-51		1749-50		1748-49		1747-48		1746-47		1745-46		1744-45		1743-44		1742-43		1741-42		1740-41		1739-40		1738-39		1737-38		1736-37		1735-36		1734-35		1733-34		1732-33		1731-32		1730-31		1729-30		1728-29		1727-28		1726-27		1725-26		1724-25		1723-24		1722-23		1721-22		1720-21		1719-20		1718-19		1717-18		1716-17		1715-16		1714-15		1713-14		1712-13		1711-12		1710-11		1709-10		1708-09		1707-08		1706-07		1705-06		1704-05		1703-04		1702-03		1701-02		1700-01		1699-00		1698-99		1697-98		1696-97		1695-96		1694-95		1693-94		1692-93		1691-92		1690-91		1689-90		1688-89		1687-88		1686-87		1685-86		1684-85		1683-84		1682-83		1681-82		1680-81		1679-80		1678-79		1677-78		1676-77		1675-76		1674-75		1673-74		1672-73		1671-72		1670-71		1669-70		1668-69		1667-68		1666-67		1665-66		1664-65		1663-64		1662-63		1661-62		1660-61		1659-60		1658-59		1657-58		1656-57		1655-56		1654-55		1653-54		1652-53		1651-52		1650-51		1649-50		1648-49		1647-48		1646-47		1645-46		1644-45		1643-44		1642-43		1641-42		1640-41		1639-40		1638-39		1637-38		1636-37		1635-36		1634-35		1633-34		1632-33		1631-32		1630-31		1629-30		1628-29		1627-28		1626-27		1625-26		1624-25		1623-24		1622-23		1621-22		1620-21		1619-20		1618-19		1617-18		1616-17		1615-16		1614-15		1613-14		1612-13		1611-12		1610-11		1609-10		1608-09		1607-08		1606-07		1605-06		1604-05		1603-04		1602-03		1601-02		1600-01		1599-00		1598-99		1597-98		1596-97		1595-96		1594-95		1593-94		1592-93		1591-92		1590-91		1589-90		1588-89		1587-88		1586-87		1585-86		1584-85		1583-84		1582-83		1581-82		1580-81		1579-80		1578-79		1577-78		1576-77		1575-76		1574-75		1573-74		1572-73		1571-72		1570-71		1569-70		1568-69		1567-68		1566-67		1565-66		1564-65		1563-64		1562-63		1561-62		1560-61		1559-60		1558-59		1557-58		1556-57		1555-56		1554-55		1553-54		1552-53		1551-52		1550-51		1549-50		1548-49		1547-48		1546-47		1545-46		1544-45		1543-44		1542-43		1541-42		1540-41		1539-40		1538-39		1537-38		1536-37		1535-36		1534-35		1533-34		1532-33		1531-32		1530-31		1529-30		1528-29		1527-28		1526-27		1525-26		1524-25		1523-24		1522-23		1521-22		1520-21		1519-20		1518-19		1517-18		1516-17		1515-16		1514-15		1513-14		1512-13		1511-12		1510-11		1509-10		1508-09		1507-08		1506-07		1505-06		1504-05		1503-04		1502-03		1501-02		1500-01		1499-00		1498-99		1497-98		1496-97		1495-96		1494-95		1493-94		1492-93		1491-92		1490-91		1489-90		1488-89		1487-88		1486-87		1485-86		1484-85		1483-84		1482-83		1481-82		1480-81		1479-80		1478-79		1477-78		1476-77		1475-76		1474-75		1473-74		1472-73		1471-72		1470-71		1469-70		1468-69		1467-68		1466-67		1465-66		1464-65		1463-64		1462-63		1461-62		1460-61		1459-60		1458-59		1457-58		1456-57		1455-56		1454-55		1453-54		1452-53		1451-52		1450-51		1449-50		1448-49		1447-48		1446-47		1445-46		1444-45		1443-44		1442-43		1441-42		1440-41		1439-40		1438-39		1437-38		1436-37		1435-36		1434-35		1433-34		1432-33		1431-32		1430-31		1429-30		1428-29		1427-28		1426-27		1425-26		1424-25		1423-24		1422-23		1421-22		1420-21		1419-20		1418-19		1417-18		1416-17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2.25	4.15	4.15	-.05	100	Copper
22 3/4	22	22 3/4	+ 3/4	850	Crgmt
1.55	3.40	3.50	1.30	2145	Davis

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

Income	10,114.11	Growth	4.36	4.77
Vent	5.80	Income	4.15	5.54
Colu Grwth	16.66	True sh	12.51	13.67
Grwth AB	1.41	Trus un	39	
CWlln C	3.77	p Cap	10.88	11.31
Comp GR	8.43	Imp Gih	8.47	9.26
Comp As	6.75	IncFy	14.56	16.02
Comp Cp	6.46	IncFy Bus	7.51	8.23
Comp Cg	6.46	IncFy	5.51	5.87
Comp Fd	9.39	ITGN	14.41	15.25
Concord	12.25	ICGA	13.48	15.72
Cons Inv	11.62	Inv Guld	10.51	10.51
Constel G	6.44	Inv Indle	8.02	

Chry Cap	15.37	16.62	Mult	10.22	11.11
Crm WDiv	6.21	6.77	Prog	5.70	6.20
Crm WDel	7.65	0.36	Stock	20.45	22.73

Delaw	13.17	14.39	Istef	23.00	32.71
Della	8.17	8.93	Ivy	8.98	8.98
Dir Cap	8.12	8.80	J Hanck	8.45	9.18

Dreyf	12.68	13.90	Cus B1	19.37	20.26
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Much as we would like to, we can't visit each one of you personally to explain all of the reasons behind this forecast. We will, however, gladly send you—ABSOLUTELY FREE—our detailed report showing you how you can take advantage of the coming **BIG MOVE**.

VANGUARD INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS

[illegible]

12

PEANUTS



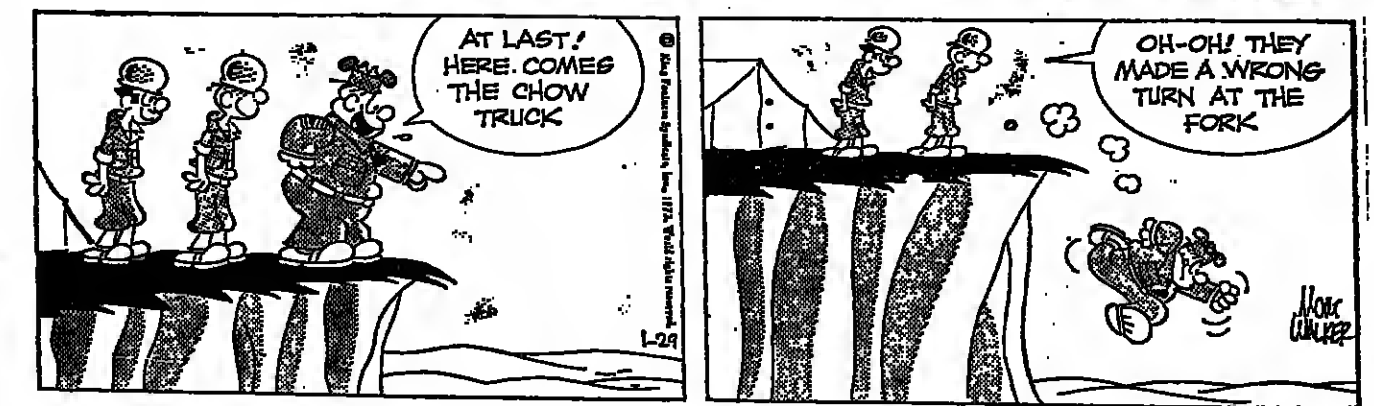
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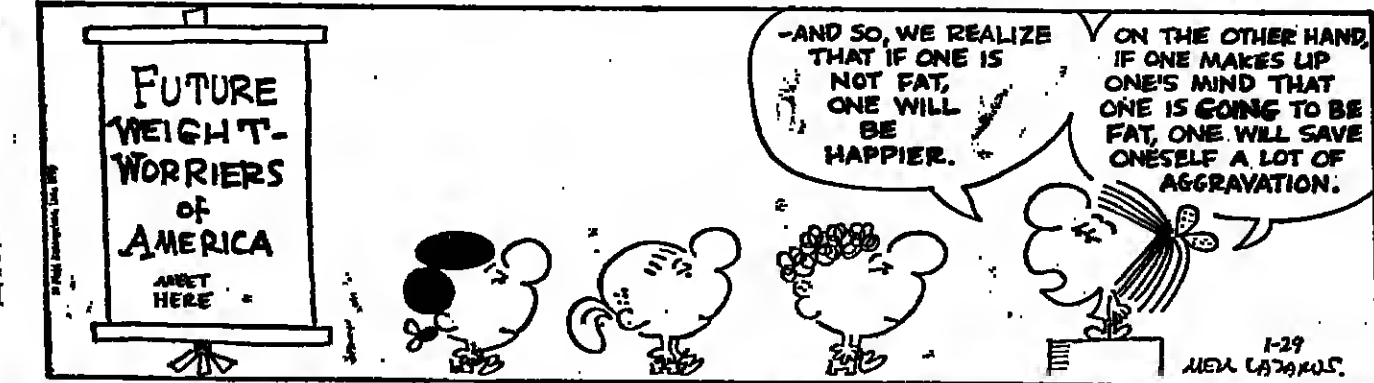
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"If I Bring Mr. Wilson Next Sunday, Will Ya Tell the Same One About Lovin' Little Children?"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words DIMIO, EPPIR, QUAPOE, RETORR and a cartoon illustration.

Yesterday's Jumble: EVOKE SUEDE FROZEN GROUCH. Answer: What you might expect a man of vision to become when he gets on top—THE OVERSEER.

BOOKS

TOO MANY ENEMIES

By William Haggard. Walker. 188 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MAURICE PATER, member of Parliament, had the kind of honesty that bored everyone because it crowded almost everything else out of his personality. It had become his job to stand up and say things no one else wanted to because they were so obvious. When the two major parties were deadlocked, he could be counted on to recapitulate both sides of the question without prejudice, to fill a furious silence with a deadly fairness that made the other members too comatose to go on fighting. This was why, on the eve of the six-day war, an Arab lobby in London tried to bribe Pater to come over to their cause. The government was evenly divided on the Arab-Israeli issue, and Pater, of course, remained in the middle, saying things such as "Great wrongs have been done by each side to the other." If this neutrality, who had never ventured what could properly be called a personal opinion, could be persuaded to support the Arabs, he would be listened to. He couldn't even qualify for mistrust, and his staidness was so very British that it had a ring of authenticity.

This is the way William Haggard begins his latest suspense novel, "Too Many Enemies." But of course, Pater couldn't be bribed, so the Arabs tried another tack: scandal. In the middle of the night, two men and a woman invaded his bedroom; one of the men had a camera. The cameraman was disaffected with the first picture: Pater still had his pajamas on. The other man tore the top off and because he was poor and pajamas were expensive, Pater himself removed the bottoms.

The threat of scandal failed, too, because it was carried out, Pater would then be useless to them. They tried roughing him up, and this failed as well, because by now Pater had called for help. The war began, with the Arabs closing the Gulf of Aqaba, to force Israel's hand and make it appear to be the aggressor. Pater saw through the transparent move, and for perhaps the first time in his life was fired with a terrible passion. Eloquence suddenly flooded him, like lust. He made a speech and held the entire House in his hand. He would have to be killed.

This is where Charles Russell, retired head of British security, comes into the picture. The minister himself has asked for his advice: It was not a matter for the police. It was still too delicate for that. Russell is a fine character, the sort you find only in suspense novels written by British dons or retired government officers. Urban, autocratic, ironical, he carries a gun but a personality into his work. A knowledge of men—not hark at fast cars or technological tricks—is his only weapon. He proceeds by letting his mind wander over the problems, like a good dog quartering a field.

When Maurice Pater goes to Johannesburg to attend his daughter's wedding, Russell goes too, and we find him comfortably napping, between crises, in the hotel's sunny garden. He even tells us how the thickness of the grass on the local golf course inhibits his iron shots. He likes to pinch the ball, but here you have to sweep it away. Details like these make you feel that Mr. Haggard's view of South African politics is just as closely observed.

To prove that he's no mere intellectual condescending to the genre, Mr. Haggard includes a chase, a satisfyingly exotic attempt on Pater's life, and the requisite shoot-out, with Russell listening to the assassin's last request in French and agreeing to carry it out. Being only part Arab, the dying man rejects his fanatical side with his last breath and asks for Christian burial.

Maurice Pater's fate is settled as happily as such a man's can be, with a rich vein of irony running through the denouement. Russell, sitting in his club back in London, eating an excellent lunch, is not dissatisfied to find himself retired once more from a public life that seems to grow slier and less civilized all the time.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

Vikings in Maine 850 Years Ago, Stones Indicate

BATH, Maine, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Bath Marine Museum has obtained three stones which may show that Vikings visited the northeast coast of the United States 850 years ago.

The stones were handed over to the museum Wednesday by Walter Elliot, of Quincy, Mass., who found them in 1970 while looking for arrowheads at Phipps Beach in Phippsburg.

Museum curator Harold K. Brown gave Mr. Elliot a check for \$4,500.

Dr. O.G. Landsverk, a Norse expert and head of the Landsverk Foundation in Glendale, Calif., has reported that an associate had deciphered the runes of the stones.

They read, "Henrikus sailed 34 days 6 October, 1133." Dr. Landsverk said, Henrikus was a Norse bishop believed to have explored the Northeastern United States between 1114 and 1123.

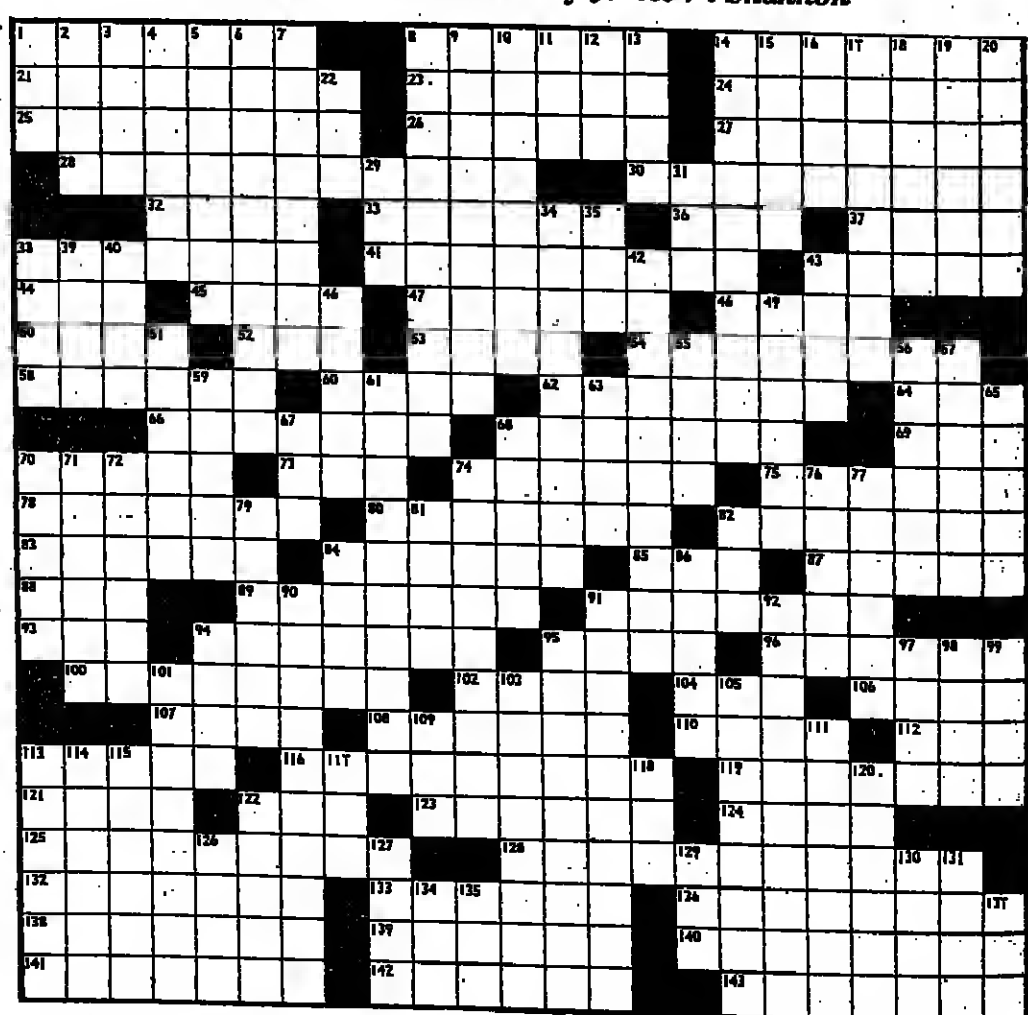
Spanish Music

A program devoted to Spanish music will be given Jan. 30 at 8:45 p.m. at the Salle Pleyel by the Lamoureux Orchestra under Antonio de Almeida, with the guitarist Narciso Yepes and the pianist Antonio Ruiz-Pipo as soloists. Works of Turina, Rodrigo, Albeniz and De Falla are on the program.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

UNDERLAND STROKES—By James V. Shannon



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

1	DOWN	2	DOWN	3	DOWN	4	DOWN	5	DOWN	6	DOWN	7	DOWN	8	DOWN	9	DOWN	10	DOWN	11	DOWN	12	DOWN	13	DOWN	14	DOWN	15	DOWN	16	DOWN	17	DOWN	18	DOWN	19	DOWN	20	DOWN	21	DOWN	22	DOWN	23	DOWN	24	DOWN	25	DOWN	26	DOWN	27	DOWN	28	DOWN	29	DOWN	30	DOWN	31	DOWN	32	DOWN	33	DOWN	34	DOWN	35	DOWN	36	DOWN	37	DOWN	38	DOWN	39	DOWN	40	DOWN	41	DOWN	42	DOWN	43	DOWN	44	DOWN	45	DOWN	46	DOWN	47	DOWN	48	DOWN	49	DOWN	50	DOWN	51	DOWN	52	DOWN	53	DOWN	54	DOWN	55	DOWN	56	DOWN	57	DOWN	58	DOWN	59	DOWN	60	DOWN	61	DOWN	62	DOWN	63	DOWN	64	DOWN	65	DOWN	66	DOWN	67	DOWN	68	DOWN	69	DOWN	70	DOWN	71	DOWN	72	DOWN	73	DOWN	74	DOWN	75	DOWN	76	DOWN	77	DOWN	78	DOWN	79	DOWN	80	DOWN	81	DOWN	82	DOWN	83	DOWN	84	DOWN	85	DOWN	86	DOWN	87	DOWN	88	DOWN	89	DOWN	90	DOWN	91	DOWN	92	DOWN	93	DOWN	94	DOWN	95	DOWN	96	DOWN	97	DOWN	98	DOWN	99	DOWN	100	DOWN	101	DOWN	102	DOWN	103	DOWN	104	DOWN	105	DOWN	106	DOWN	107	DOWN	108	DOWN	109	DOWN	110	DOWN	111	DOWN	112	DOWN	113	DOWN	114	DOWN	115	DOWN	116	DOWN	117	DOWN	118	DOWN	119	DOWN	120	DOWN	121	DOWN	122	DOWN	123	DOWN	124	DOWN	125	DOWN	126	DOWN	127	DOWN	128	DOWN	129	DOWN	130	DOWN	131	DOWN	132	DOWN	133	DOWN	134	DOWN	135	DOWN	136	DOWN	137	DOWN	138	DOWN	139	DOWN	140	DOWN	141	DOWN	142	DOWN	143	DOWN	144	DOWN	145	DOWN	146	DOWN	147	DOWN	148	DOWN	149	DOWN	150	DOWN	151	DOWN	152	DOWN	153	DOWN	154	DOWN	155	DOWN	156	DOWN	157	DOWN	158	DOWN	159	DOWN	160	DOWN	161	DOWN	162	DOWN	163	DOWN	164	DOWN	165	DOWN	166	DOWN	167	DOWN	168	DOWN	169	DOWN	170	DOWN	171	DOWN	172	DOWN	173	DOWN	174	DOWN	175	DOWN	176	DOWN	177	DOWN	178	DOWN	179	DOWN	180	DOWN	181	DOWN	182	DOWN	183	DOWN	184	DOWN	185	DOWN	186	DOWN	187	DOWN	188	DOWN	189	DOWN	190	DOWN	191	DOWN	192	DOWN	193	DOWN	194	DOWN	195	DOWN	196	DOWN	197	DOWN	198	DOWN	199	DOWN	200	DOWN	201	DOWN	202	DOWN	203	DOWN	204	DOWN	205	DOWN	206	DOWN	207	DOWN	208	DOWN	209	DOWN	210	DOWN	211	DOWN	212	DOWN	213	DOWN	214	DOWN	215	DOWN	216	DOWN	217	DOWN	218	DOWN	219	DOWN	220	DOWN	221	DOWN	222	DOWN	223	DOWN	224	DOWN	225	DOWN	226	DOWN	227	DOWN	228	DOWN	229	DOWN	230	DOWN	231	DOWN	232	DOWN	233	DOWN	234	DOWN	235	DOWN	236	DOWN	237	DOWN	238	DOWN	239	DOWN	240	DOWN	241	DOWN	242	DOWN	243	DOWN	244	DOWN	245	DOWN	246	DOWN	247	DOWN	248	DOWN	249	DOWN	250	DOWN	251	DOWN	252	DOWN	253	DOWN	254	DOWN	255	DOWN	256	DOWN	257	DOWN	258	DOWN	259	DOWN	260	DOWN	261	DOWN	262	DOWN	263	DOWN	264	DOWN	265	DOWN	266	DOWN	267	DOWN	268	DOWN	269	DOWN	270	DOWN	271	DOWN	272	DOWN	273	DOWN	274	DOWN	275	DOWN	276	DOWN	277	DOWN	278	DOWN	279	DOWN	280	DOWN	281	DOWN	282	DOWN	283	DOWN	284	DOWN	285	DOWN	286	DOWN	287	DOWN	288	DOWN	289	DOWN	290	DOWN	291	DOWN	292	DOWN	293	DOWN	294	DOWN	295	DOWN	296	DOWN	297	DOWN	298	DOWN	299	DOWN	300	DOWN	301	DOWN	302	DOWN	303	DOWN	304	DOWN	305	DOWN	306	DOWN	307	DOWN	308	DOWN	309	DOWN	310	DOWN	311	DOWN	312	DOWN	313	DOWN	314	DOWN	315	DOWN	316	DOWN	317	DOWN	318	DOWN	319	DOWN	320	DOWN	321	DOWN	322	DOWN	323	DOWN	324	DOWN	325	DOWN	326	DOWN	327	DOWN	328	DOWN	329	DOWN	330	DOWN	331	DOWN	332	DOWN	333	DOWN	334	DOWN	335	DOWN	336	DOWN	337	DOWN	338	DOWN	339	DOWN	340	DOWN	341	DOWN	342	DOWN	343	DOWN	344	DOWN	345	DOWN	346	DOWN	347	DOWN	348	DOWN	349	DOWN	350	DOWN	351	DOWN	352	DOWN	353	DOWN	354	DOWN	355	DOWN	356	DOWN	357	DOWN	358	DOWN	359	DOWN	360	DOWN	361	DOWN	362	DOWN	363	DOWN	364	DOWN	365	DOWN	366	DOWN	367	DOWN	368	DOWN	369	DOWN	370	DOWN	371	DOWN	372	DOWN	373	DOWN	374	DOWN	375	DOWN	376	DOWN	377	DOWN	378	DOWN	379	DOWN	380	DOWN	381	DOWN	382	DOWN	383	DOWN	384	DOWN	385	DOWN	386	DOWN	387	DOWN	388	DOWN	389	DOWN	390	DOWN	391	DOWN	392	DOWN	393	DOWN	394	DOWN	395	DOWN	396	DOWN	397	DOWN	398	DOWN	399	DOWN	400	DOWN	401	DOWN	402	DOWN	403	DOWN	404	DOWN	405	DOWN	406	DOWN	407	DOWN	408	DOWN	409	DOWN	410	DOWN	411	DOWN	412	DOWN	413	DOWN	414	DOWN	415	DOWN	416	DOWN	417	DOWN	418	DOWN	419	DOWN	420	DOWN	421	DOWN	422	DOWN	423	DOWN	424	DOWN	425	DOWN	426	DOWN	427	DOWN	428	DOWN	429	DOWN	430	DOWN	431	DOWN	432	DOWN	433	DOWN	434	DOWN	435	DOWN	436	DOWN	437	DOWN	438	DOWN	439	DOWN	440	DOWN	441	DOWN	442	DOWN	443	DOWN	444	DOWN	445	DOWN	446	DOWN	447	DOWN	448	DOWN	449	DOWN	450	DOWN	451	DOWN	452	DOWN	453	DOWN	454	DOWN	455	DOWN	456	DOWN	457	DOWN	458	DOWN	459	DOWN	460	DOWN	461	DOWN	462	DOWN	463	DOWN	464	DOWN	465	DOWN	466	DOWN	467	DOWN	468	DOWN	469	DOWN	470	DOWN	471	DOWN	472	DOWN	473	DOWN	474	DOWN	475	DOWN	476	DOWN	477	DOWN	478	DOWN	479	DOWN	480	DOWN	481	DOWN	482	DOWN	483	DOWN	484	DOWN	485	DOWN	486	DOWN	487	DOWN	488	DOWN	489	DOWN	490	DOWN	491	DOWN	492	DOWN	493	DOWN	494	DOWN	495	DOWN	496	DOWN	497	DOWN	498	DOWN	499	DOWN	500	DOWN	501	DOWN	502	DOWN	503	DOWN	504	DOWN	505	DOWN	506	DOWN	507	DOWN	508	DOWN	509	DOWN	510	DOWN	511	DOWN	512	DOWN	513	DOWN	514	DOWN	515	DOWN	516	DOWN	517	DOWN	518	DOWN	519	DOWN	520	DOWN	521	DOWN	522	DOWN	523	DOWN	524	DOWN	525	DOWN	526	DOWN	527	DOWN	528	DOWN	529	DOWN	530	DOWN	531	DOWN	532	DOWN	533	DOWN	534	DOWN	535	DOWN	536	DOWN	537	DOWN	538	DOWN	539	DOWN	540	DOWN	541	DOWN	542	DOWN	543	DOWN	544	DOWN	545	DOWN	546	DOWN	547	DOWN	548	DOWN	549	DOWN	550	DOWN	551	DOWN	552	DOWN	553	DOWN	554	DOWN	555	DOWN	556	DOWN	557	DOWN	558	DOWN	559	DOWN	560	DOWN	561	DOWN	562	DOWN	563	DOWN	564	DOWN	565	DOWN	566	DOWN	567	DOWN	568	D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